UBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,539—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

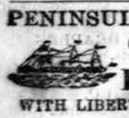
PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th April,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
AMPHITHRIX	V. Gutman,	4,212	1st May 1902,
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,129	1st June 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA	....	5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 360. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	....	2,771	1st May, 1902

or further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
V. FLORIO	2,840	A. Dodero	26th April, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporito	15th May 1902.
DOO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 165.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	"	550

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMER V. FLORIO.

To NAPLES AND GENOA Single	1st Class	Rs. 500
" " " "	2nd "	" 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 23.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 25th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES:—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,51,60,000

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	200 8 0	30	233 12 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	292 0 0
40	193 9 0	40	243 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS, and by STONE (L.G.A.).

GUINESS'S
DUBLIN STOUT,
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS, and by BURKE & Co.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER,
By INDE COOPE & Co.

PILSENER BEER,
By TENNENT and BECK.

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
By M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.
FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30
724	Pearl Centre Back	35
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel	55
782	Pearls all over Back	65
781	Painting a la Watteau	75
712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
501	Transparent Enamel	55
527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... " 6
Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch
The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.
OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY POST FREE.
W. GEORGE, Ltd., of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most improved principles.
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

OUR HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured to perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.

UNDER CONTRACT WE SUPPLY
THE
BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA
OVER 300,000
CIGARETTES WEEKLY.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
Agents in all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins, Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Pasta assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram. Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY GENERAL REQUEST

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT

GIVEN BY

THE MARUQARDT'S

Famous Violinist and Harpist

AT

WATSON HOTEL ANNEXE

(Apollo Bunder)

ELECTRIC FANS

ADMISSION Rs. 3.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU." Captain K. KORI, 4,404 tons. WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th April, 1902.

NOTICE.

WANTED HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS for famine duty in Kathiawar. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem.

Apply to the

AGENCY SURGEON, Kathiawar.

EVERY PIANO

SOLD BY

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,

not only has a special

STEEL FRAME,

but contains various modern improvements in construction for extreme climates.

It is in consequence of these improvements that the PIANOS sold by SOUNDY & CO., LD., give such unequalled Satisfaction.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,

KHURSHAED MUNZIL, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED TO THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss STEPHENSON-JELLIE, B. A. (Honours) University of London; late Vice-Principal of High Schools in England, South Hampstead (London, N. W.) and Southport. Honours Certificate from Oxford University in English: Double Scholar, University College, Bristol.

ASSISTED BY

Miss WILLIAMS (First Division Certificate, College of Preceptors, England), and a complete staff of thoroughly efficient Government Certificated Teachers.

THE KHURSHAED MUNZIL which was formerly known as the 32nd Mess House, is a large double storied building in its own extensive grounds, and has been rendered admirably suited to the requirements of a Boarding School by the expenditure thereon of more than a lakh of rupees from the Martiniere Female Education Fund, to supply additional class rooms, music-rooms, covered play-ground, and dormitories.

The girls are educated up to the work of the Government High or Final Standard of Education for Europeans in India and are presented annually for independent examination by the High School Examiners of the Government.

(The Government letter of 25th July, 1899, raised the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School to the High or Final Standard).

Prizes are annually given at the Martiniere Prize Distribution to those girls who do the best in daily lessons and in the terminal and annual examinations, as also to those who distinguish themselves by their good conduct through the year.

In the recent Government examinations the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School sent in 27 candidates of whom 26 passed.

NAMELY.

Eleven for the Primary School This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Seven for the Middle School. This was the first time the candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Nine for the High School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. Eight of the nine passed.

TERMS

For the Scholastic or working year.

BOARDERS.

	Fees for the Scholastic year payable quarterly in advance.	That is to say, the charge for each of the working months is as follows.
For each girl under 12 years of age ...	Rs. 170	Rs. 17
For each girl above 12 years of age ...	Rs 210	Rs. 21

The above charges include Board, Tuition, and Medical attendance.

In case two or more sisters come from the same family, full fees will be charged for only one girl. For the others, there will be a reduction of two rupees each per mensem.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Charge for Tuition ..... Rs. 5 per mensem
Use of School Omnibus ..... Rs. 5 per mensem

MUSIC.

Pupils can have instruction in music, on payment of an extra charge of Rs. 8 per mensem, which includes the use of Pianos.

Apply to THE SECRETARY, La Mrtiniere College, Lucknow.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED (in liquidation)

Situate at New Sewree Road.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Goverdhundas Gocaldas Tejpal, Narrayen Dwarkadas, and Fazulbhoy Visram, Trustees for Debenture-holders, sell by Public Auction, in one lot on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April 1902, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the vendors and of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited hereinafter, and in the condition of sale called "the Company" only, in all that piece of leasehold land admeasuring 3,000 square yards or thereabouts.

And also all and singular the mills, engine houses, boiler houses, bungalows, warehouses, chawls, outhouses, store-houses, building and erections, standing and being upon the said land or any part thereof, and also all and singular the engines, boilers, mill gear, mill write work, fixed and moveable machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils plant and things now erected, placed or used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises used in connection with the business of the said Company.

Printed catalogues containing full particulars and description of the property and conditions of sale as well as the list of the machinery may be had from the Undersigned, or Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the vendors.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 18th April, 1902. Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road. 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

VERMITE—The only Powder that actually kills and exterminates Insect Pests such as Blackbelles Cockroaches, Crickets Bugs, Fleas, Moths, &c. In tins 4As, 7As, 12As and Rs 2-8—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35 Esplanade Road.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 250 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

PERSONS disposing their Old and New Furnitures, should apply to R. B. BATLIWALA, Forbes Street, opposite Greaves, Cotton & Co.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL—GREEN WATER-PROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22-8.—SUTOE & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

FOR SALE.—Separately Cotton Spinning Machinery, Steam Engine, Boilers, &c., of Mahaluxmi Mills, near Wari Bunder Station. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, No. 18, Bank Street, Fort.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Comfortable Furnished APARTMENTS in a quiet House, close to Golf Links on Tooting Common London. Easy reach of City and West End. Board to suit visitors. Apply for terms Box "No. 122 F," Advt. Dept. "The Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Daboiker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKRI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to chose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "creolon" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

ADVANCES, MORTGAGES, &c., arranged quickly and confidentially. Apply to MANAGER, UNIVERSAL SUPPLY & AGENCY ASSOCIATION. 16, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Fail Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Ariskona, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIS Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT. VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

NOTICES.

TO ALL MAKERS OF ALOE AGAVE OR SISAL AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBRE IN INDIA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client, Dr. EMILE SUTER, trading as THE AGAVE FIBRE COMPANY, is the SOLE PATENTEE in India of a machine for the manufacture of AGAVE FIBRE on the drum and beater system, having a curved plate adjusted around the drum to about one-fourth of the circumference, more particularly described in the specification filed by him in Calcutta; such Letters Patent being registered under No. 125 of 1892.

All Fibre-extracting machines on the drum and beater system are infringements in India of our client's patent, and persons proposing to use the same are hereby warned that proceedings will be at once taken restraining such user.

SMETHAM & NOBLE, Attorneys for Dr. Emile Suter.

Dated this 5th day of April 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 2 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1902, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to different Municipal Hospitals.

2. Samples of Clothing can be seen at the office of the Undersigned.

3. Form of contract, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid into the office of the Undersigned in cash or Public Securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

5. With each Tender samples of clothing proposed to be supplied should be submitted by the Tenderer.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

W. E. WAITE, Chief Accountant, Municipality.

Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay, 15th April, 1902.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees fifty per Share of Rs. 1,000 each, and of Rs. twenty-five per Share on B. Shares, free of income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1901, declared at the 29th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on MONDAY, the 14th instant, will be paid to the Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register on the 12th April, 1902, at the Registered Office of the Company, No, 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1902, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates, when applying for their dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL, Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 15th April, 1902.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 14, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1902, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward,

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April to the 9th May, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 14 Rampart Road, on FRIDAY the 25th April, 1902, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

To Sanction the declaration of a dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To pass the following Special Resolution:—

That Article 31 of the Company's Articles of Association providing for Transfer fee on shares be amended by changing the words "One Rupee" into the words "Eight Annas."

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April, to the 9th May, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co, Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,

AND

THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.

AND

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902,

ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers.

—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

—OR A—

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

—OR A—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.

					Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs.	125	each	...	...	250
2 Do.	„	100	„	...	200
2 Do.	„	75	„	...	150
4 Do.	„	50	„	...	200
10 Do.	„	25	„	...	250
100 Do.	„	10	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„	5	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„	1	„	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Outstation orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S

LIQUEUR

WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST

PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 8 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING, Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:

19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum,
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR, Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Upcountry Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc, supplied.

NOW READY! NOW READY!!

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1902

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Maclean's Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,

No. 16, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME. The property of Colonel W. H. RIDDELL, A.A.G., Bombay District. B.A.H. entire, 14-3, aged, believed perfectly sound, is an excellent charger and hack. Price Rs. 600. Open to an offer.

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN DRAPERS with general knowledge of the trade.

Apply to

WRENN BENNETT & CO. Madras.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED.

THE G. I. P. Railway Company will require the services of several ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, LEVELLERS and DRAFTSMEN at the end of September, 1902, for Railway Survey work to be carried out next cold season.

Applications for such employment, together with copies only of testimonials, should be sent to the

CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, for registration.

FIRE APPLIANCES.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS have arranged to keep a large stock at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. The following are ready for immediate delivery: Steam Fire Engines, Manual Fire Pumps, Hose, Hydrants, Standpipes, Couplings, &c., &c.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay. Sole Agents for Merryweather & Sons, Ld.

TYPEWRITING.

A LADY is anxious to secure TYPEWRITING WORK in her spare time at home. Specimens of work will be tendered on application to "418A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TEA (AT CALCUTTA PRICES).

THE best drinking Tea in Bombay—Souchong 7 As. Pekoe 9 As. Broken Pekoe 13 As. Pure Darjeeling (the Premier Tea of India) Pekoe Re. 1-1. Broken Pekoe Re. 1-5 per lb.

McDOUGALL, CLARK & Co., Opposite the Custom House.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Under a Competent, long and varied experienced Cutter, who holds best testimonials.

Wear-well Shirts good for Office wear, Rs. 15 a doz. Superior from Rs. 18 to Rs. 36 a doz. Gents' superior Drill Suits, Rs. 3-4. Flannel, Serge and Cashmere Suits, from Rs. 15 upwards. Flannel Shirts Rs. 2-4 each, Boy's Suits and Shirts in great variety, also girls' Frocks and Ladies' dresses made to order. A large Stock of ready-made Clothes on hand to select from. Superior workmanship, excellent fit and latest style guaranteed. Despatch and promptitude in execution. Mofussil orders carefully attended to. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

THE VICTORIA SEWING MART AND EMBROIDERY WORKS,

Opp. Forbes' Iron Factory, No. 10, Frere Road, Fort.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

ESTIMATES and designs can now be furnished for Motor Cars driven by Steam, Oil or Electricity; also Steam Wagons and all accessories. Apply

TURNER, HOARE & Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

| | Rs. | a.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the English-built landau by Kesterton, advertised to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED until further intimation.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a lot of jewellery belonging to the estate of a deceased Parsee Lady, consisting of :—

White stone ne klace, emerald pearl and diamond bracelet, emerald and diamond brooch, diamond earring, diamond sapphire, turquoise and topaz rings, lockets snake pattern albert chain, signet rings, seals, charms, keys, bangles, silver watch, cats-eye silver bracelet, pencils, Cambay stones, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboards meatsafe, chest of drawer, dressing and washband tables.

10 silver and 1 plated presentation cups.

1 American organ

2 good open faced and hunting watches by James McCabe.

1 silver open faced watch by James McCabe.

1 silver hunting watch by Richard Bridgman

1 silver hunting watch by John Jones.

1 silver half-hunting watch by J. Thompson.

43 pairs ladies' shoes.

1 Chubb's safe 24" × 18" × 18"

1 country made safe 24" × 18" × 18"

On account of the concerned—

1 ebonized grand piano by Soundy.

On account of the concerned :—

349 K. B. B. 40/6—1 case 24 pieces fancy velvet damaged by water.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Hajee Noormahomed Abdulla—

NYCHNA 2—1 bale 384 pieces dyed Sateen Fents

" 22-35 inches, 20 yards, 1045 lbs, ex s s Lockiel

" 3—1 bale 335 pieces dyed Sateen Fents

" 22-35 inches, 20 yards, 1060 lbs, ex s s Britannia

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles, by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 rubber-tyred victoria-vis (second hand).

1 double-seated brougham.

1 French-polished office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, and the following day, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the Bombay Club, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Kemp and Co. Limited, consisting of fine gold lockets set with pearls, bracelets, bangles, watches, charms, rings set with pearls and other precious stones, breast pins, brooches, key rings, collar buttons, studs sleeve links, eardrops, also silver thimbles, chains, charms, lockets, bracelets, sleeve links, etc.

Catalogue are ready and the jewellery is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Wodehouse Road, Colaba, in the compound of the Bombay Tramway Company, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest style, best plateglasses, rich crockery and glassware, cottage piano by Rose and Co. 1 D B 12 bore gun by T Bland, London, in leather case, 1 S B collector's gun 20 bore by T Bland, London, 1 S B 8 bore pin fire duck gun by Rhodda 1 D B hammerless ejector, 12 bore nitro proof by Higham, Liverpool, in solid leather case, 1 D B 12 bore gun by W W Greener, in solid leather case, 1 D B 300 bore hammerless express rifle by W W Greener in case very accurate and hard hitting weapon. loaded cartridges, Elswick bicycle almost new rich table ornaments, wind proof lamps, pictures, brussels, carpets, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of C.H.G. WEATHERALL, Esq., late Chief Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Tramway Co., Ld., who has left for South Africa.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, Kala Chowkey Road, in the compound of the E. D. Sassoon Mill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateglass, crockery and glassware, brass model engine in working order, lady's and gent's bicycles, hand-sewing machine, large size cooking stove with water-boiler, fowls, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of P. DENAULLY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. S. G. Hill, consisting of wearing apparel, masonic aprons, leather writing case, steel trunks, hand bag, small size Webley 5 chamber revolver, gent's bicycle, copper coins, etc.

Also the effects of the late Mr. H. W. Lewis, consisting of wearing apparel, canvas, and leather trunks, leather hand bag, steel despatch box, drawing instruments, set of false teeth, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sea View Terrace" Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, near the Railway Station), the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plateglass, crockery and glassware, sweet toned grand cottage piano by Linder, table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, pictures, etc., the property of J. GREEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFOED & CO.

Bombay, 21st April, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM ENGINE.

Pursuant to the order made in suit No. 438 of 1902 (Jamasjee Ruttonjee Mistri vs. The Tapidas Vurajdas S. & W. Mill Company, Limited, and Ebrahim Hassamthai and others claimants), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises at Elphinstone Road, Parel, near the station.

1 portable steam engine by "Rusten, Proctor" 16 nominal horse-power double cylinder, with accessories now in the possession of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Now on view.

"AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "WADIA LODGE," AT MATHERAN.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardeseer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

The bungalow known as "Wadia Lodge" at Matheran together with the whole of the furniture and out-houses and about 6 acres and 22 gunthas of land known as plot No 87.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "CHARLOTTE VILLA" AND "LAKE VIEW" AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Mr. Cooverjee Ardesheer, Mail Contractor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the bungalow known as "Charlotte Villa," with furniture, containing 4 acres and 23 goontas of land. The bungalow is centrally situated in one of the best localities and commands a very good view. It is near the Bazar and Post Office, and has five bed rooms with bath rooms, drawing and dining rooms, cook house, stable for three horses and carriages and 4 servants' quarters.

Also the bungalow known as "Lake view" with furniture, next to the abovementioned bungalow, containing 2 acres and 32 goonthas of land. It has drawing and dining-room, 2 bed rooms with bath rooms, cook house, stables for 2 horses and carriages, and 5 servants' quarters, it commands a very good view of the lake.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sandhurst House, Merweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, a handsome walnut wood square piano by Schiemayer and Sochne, in very good order, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one lady's bicyle, etc., etc., the property of T. W. T. WHEELER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, to close partnership business,

1 pair bay waler horses, broken to harness.

1 handsome grey waler horse broken to harness.

1 black waler horse broken to harness.

1 bay waler mare, broken to double harness.

1 roan colt, broken to harness.

1 bay waler gelding, broken to harness.

1 bay waler pony un roken.

The horses are now on view at Mr. Hormasjee Sorabjee, No. 5, Queen's Road.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st April, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 1.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 3-4	+ 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101	=
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 1-2	=
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£94 3-4	+ 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 1-4	— 1-8
Do New York	52 5-8	— 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris. 25'19		+ 1
Do New York	4'87 1-2	— 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=
" Short London Bills 2 7-8	"	=
" Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8	"	=

Arrivals—Milwaukee, Nilo, Imperator.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 14,000. Spot 5 3-32 plus 2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Apl. Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.
4'32 4'62	4'61	4'41	4'27
plus 3 plus 4	plus 3	plus 2	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	11,000 bales.
Do. last year	34,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	23,000 "
Do. to Continent	1,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 7-16 plus 1-16
Futures, month of July	9·16 plus 10
Do. do. Oct.	8·16 plus 2
Week Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	64000
" Exports to Great Britain	31000
" " to Continent	40000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	630000
" at Interior Ports	310000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's s les	53,000
" Sold on spec.	4,000
" for exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	72,000
" Actual exports	5,000
" Week's imports	66,000
" Stock	11,11,000
Surats week's sales	100
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" " for exportation	Nil
" Amount forwarded to consumers	200
" Actual exports	Nil
" Week's imports	Nil
" Stock	4,000
Afloat American	30,0000
" Indian	2,000

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 38 5-8 May-June Business done. Tone easier.

Rapeseed Brown 37 April-May, Business done, Tone easier.

Linseed 53 3-4, June-July sellers. Tone firmer, White Karachi Wheat, 28 3-4 April-May sellers. Red do. do. 28 1-2 do. do.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 19th April 1902 :—

Cotton	9,660 bales.
Wheat	7,214 cwts.
Linseed	17 032 "
Rapeseed	17,760 "
Gingelliyseed	2,148 "
Poppyseed	12,174 "
Groundnuts	883 "
Castorseed	2,501 "
Rice	1,04,987 "
Myrabollams	3,501 "
Cottonseed	13,830 "

Imports of treasure ex s. s. Peninsular from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 3,91,980
Silver Bullion	" 15,77,698

Ex s. s. Kobinur from Adelaide.

Silver Bullion Rs. 1,24,372

BANK OF BENGAL

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th April 1902, as compared with the statement of 1st April 1902 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 1. Rs. A. P.	April 8. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000 0 0	1,10,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,62,92,765 6 3	1,84,72,386 15 8
Other Deposits, &c.	7,48,43,734 15 11	7,55,56,461 8 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,84,344 6 10	5,25,214 11 2
Sundries	16,73,426 4 8	17,17,064 1 11
	Rs. 12,43,64,272 1 9	12,72,71,082 4 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	94,01,117 0 0	99,53,339 0 0
Other authorised Investment	74,12,256 0 0	73,79,826 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,17,84,187 13 5	3,21,43,153 2 7
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,93,25,356 7 3	1,85,57,361 14 8
Bills discounted, &c.	2,09,11,265 5 4	2,01,48,610 12 10
Balances with other Banks.	11,91,333 15 7	12,88,199 3 6
Bullion	4,235 6 0	588 8 0
Dead Stock	16,32,804 1 4	16,20,422 3 10
Stamps	14,523 3 6	14,406 13 2
Sundries	8,88,052 14 3	8,91,992 14 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,22,34,321 2 3	1,39,01,853 8 6
Do. at Branches	1,98,14,218 12 10	2,20,87,637 3 1
	Rs. 12,43,64,272 1 9	12,72,71,082 4 10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	25,58,376	Inc.
Do. at Branches	3,18,755	Dec.
Other Deposits	7,12,682	Inc.
Post Bills	59,130	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,91,792	Inc.
Loans	3,35,768	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	7,67,995	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	4,92,655	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	6,67,532	Inc.
Cash at Branches	22,45,419	Inc.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	600	all	12 p. c.	1,225
Bank of Bengal	40,000	80	all	10 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	8 pr. ct.	1,015
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	48
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£40 to 14
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£2 01 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	4 dvd	10 pr. Rs. 345

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alexandra Assn down	1,750	100	100	dv Rs 10	210
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	85
Badham Pile Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	153
Do. New Issue	11,000	2,500	500	dvd 460	6,175
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	525	dvd 112½	1,100
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	11,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	62
Bombay Flour Mill	600	500	500	5 pr ct	
Deccan Paper Mills	900	500	500	25	750
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	130
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	3,000	250	250	2 p 16	520
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	292	500	50	—	50
John Roberts & Co	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	17
Kemp & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	21	275
Kurrachee Landing	1500	500	200	0	35
Maruks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 10	140
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	15
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	9	12 pr. ct.	129 x d
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	Nil	24
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	100	dvd Rs 16	427½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000		90-8
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Rs 40	740
Tracker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 20	165
Telephone Co.	300	251		1	26½ x d

In supersession of existing orders on the subject the Madras Government has now directed that whenever a native official or subordinate is appointed to act in or to hold a post to which a residence built for Europeans is attached, the Collector and the Superintending Engineer shall conjointly decide whether the native officer or subordinate shall occupy the residence and pay rent therefore and such decision is to be final. The matter, however, will go before Government, in the event of the above officers being unable to come to a unanimous decision.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BOUGHEY—HARRISON—March 22, at the Collegiate Church of St Paul's, Valetta, Malta, E H F Boughey, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, of H M S "Andromeda," son of the late W F F Boughey, and grandson of the late Sir J F Boughey, Bart, of Aqualate, Newport, Shropshire, to Ethel Georgina Emily, daughter of the late Capt G A Harrison, Cameron Highlanders.

WHITE—ANDERSON—March 26, at Putney, S A, son of the late S E White, Civil Service, to Ella Augusta, daughter of the late Major W H H Anderson.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—March 28, at Gloddeth Crescent, Llandudno Penelope, widow of Col W Alexander, C B, aged 78.

BROWN—March 23, at Newlands, Crawley Down, Sussex. R Brown, F R C S, aged 82.

CLARKE—March 29, at Portland Place, Lieut-Gen Sir A Clarke, G C M G, C B, C I E, Colonel Commandant Royal Eng, and Agent-General for Victoria, aged 78.

IMPEY—March 29, at Holland Road, Hove, Isabella Catherine, wife of Col E C Impey, C I E, daughter of the late General Sir G St P Lawrence, K C S I, C B.

SHIPPARD—March 29, at West Halkin Street, Sir S G A Shippard, K C M G, D C L, aged 64.

STEWART—March 25 at Altenburg Gardens, Frederick, son of the late W R Stewart, Captain Royal Art, aged 59.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEDELL—April 4, at Jullundur, the wife of Assistant Surgn F F Bedell, I S M D, on Field Service in South Africa, of a son.

DYER—April 12, at Solan, the wife of E J R Dyer, of a daughter.

TWEEDIE—April 9, at Jaipur, Assam, the wife of J W Tweedie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FENTON—JOBBERNS—April 15, at St Michael's Church, Colombo, Ceylon, by the Rev W Henley, Robert D Fenton "Monica," Valparai, to Ethel, youngest daughter of the late Captain Jobberns, 39th Regiment.

DEATHS.

LEITON—April 14, at Quilon, J C Leiton, late Mechanics Supervisor, Kodayar Works, Travancore.

REID—April 15, at Lahore, Sydney Vaughan, wife of Colonel A Scott Reid, I M S

GREAT REDUCTION

In the price of the

WONDERFUL TONIC

FERRO-VINA

A natural Iron Burgundy, full bodied and of immense value to those who suffer from poorness of Blood, Boils, &c., during the

HOT WEATHER.

Rs. 1 per bottle only.

10 per cent. discount per case of 2 dozen.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 10-49m., 10-48a. Low water, 4-11m., 4-33a.

Bombay Legislative Council meeting at Mahableshwar, 12 noon.

Second Criminal Sessions.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Elphinstone Circle 3 p. m.

Madhowjee Dharamsey Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p. m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury need not attend this (Monday) morning. Gentlemen of the Common Jury should attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning at 11 o'clock.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Members will be held at the Society's Rooms at 5-30 p. m. to-morrow. Papers to be read,—Note on the habits of the Banded Crake (Rallina superciliaris) and the Malay Bittern (Gorsachius melanolophus) by Mr. T. R. Bell, I. F. S. Notes on some Nepenches and other new stove plants introduced into Bombay, by Mr. W. S. Millard. Miscellaneous Notes on Birds' nesting round Poona and elsewhere, by Major R. M. Betham.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of March last, there were 30 horses, 181 bullocks, and 10 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of March 54 horses, 153 bullocks, 2 cows, 3 buffaloes, 3 she-goats and 33 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 47 horses, 145 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 buffalo, 1 she-goat and 22 dogs were discharged from the Hospital, 1 case among horses, 2 cases among bullocks, 1 case among she-goats and 6 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following Animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—14 horses, 2 bullocks, 1 buffalo 2 she-goats, 28 dogs, 1cat, 1 duck, 1 Turkey fowl and 7 parrots.

RUN OVER BY A CART.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Rakhmibai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years, residing at Dongree. About 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the deceased left home to go to Warl Bunder with a neighbour. When they reached the foot of the Musjid Bunder Bridge a bullock cart laden with bales of cotton was coming down the incline. The driver shouted out to the deceased but she did not appear to have heard the warning. She was struck by the yoke and knocked down and before the driver could pull up, one of the wheels passed over both her legs, crushing them terribly. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where she died the next day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.—An inquiry was held yesterday afternoon at the St. George's Hospital by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, regarding the death of Robert James Smith, a European, aged forty-two. The deceased was a preventive officer in the Bombay Customs and lived with his family in Church Gate Street. For the last ten days Smith had been complaining of giddiness owing to heat and twice fainted at the Customs Chowkey. He, however, attended his work regularly until Saturday evening; when he returned home. He was then apparently quite well and in cheerful spirits. He took his dinner and at about 9 o'clock went out for a walk with Mrs. Smith. They returned about an hour after and Mr. Smith went to sleep. About 4 o'clock next morning deceased was breathing heavily and was unconscious. Dr. Hadyseth was sent for and he on arrival examined the deceased and pronounced it to be a case of opium poisoning. A bottle containing liniment of opium was found on the dressing table. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital where he died shortly after admission. The deceased had no domestic or other trouble. The inquiry was adjourned to Wednesday next.

BATHING FATALITY IN BOMBAY.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest, yesterday, at Bori Bunder, regarding the deaths of two Hindu boys, named Pandoorang Shiva and Shrirung Vithal, aged eleven and fourteen years respectively, who lived with their parents at Chinch Bunder Road. Both the boys left home about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, saying that they were going to see the taboots. What they did immediately after, or where they went, it was not known, until about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the two deceased, along with a third lad, were seen near the sea shore at Bori Bunder, at a short distance from the Water Police Chowkey, preparing themselves for a bath. They went down the steps and the deceased Shrirung was the first to jump into the water, followed by the other lads. The sea was rough and nobody else was bathing. The three boys bathed for about a quarter of an hour, when Pandoorung and Shrirung went beyond their depths and were seen struggling in the water. There were some people on the shore, but none of them ventured to go to the rescue of the lads, who were then drowned. The third boy Hurrichand, who was about two steps from the shore also got into deep water and lost his footing. He would have met with a similar fate, but for a policeman on duty near the Chowkey, who went down the steps and pulled him out. The bodies of the two unfortunate boys were subsequently removed from the water by the police. The jury returned a verdict that the two deceased were accidentally drowned in the sea while bathing.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TRAIN DISASTER IN THE TRANSVAAL.

MANY SOLDIERS KILLED.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT SPREADING.

(From the mail papers of March 29 to April 4.)

LORD KITCHENER telegraphs to the Secretary of State for War as follows :

Pretoria, Wednesday, April 2—Regret to report train accident some five miles to the north of Barberton.

Train running down steep gradient, engine, first five trucks left metals overturned.

Following casualties : 38 men Hants Regiment, driver and fireman, killed ; injured, 43 Hampshire, Regiment, two East Kent Regiment. The casualties mentioned hy Lord Kitchener, comes to 85, the list issued by the War Office on Tuesday gave 84, exclusive of the driver and fireman of the train.

DRIVER LOSES CONTROL OF THE ENGINE.

Barberton March 30.—The driver lost control of the engine while it was on the down grade. For three miles the train dashed along at eighty miles an hour. At a sharp curve the engine jumped the rails, the boiler bursting. The guard Ross saved the passenger carriage by holding on to the brake.—Reuter's special Service.

Pretoria, Tuesday—News is to hand of a Railway accident on the Barberton line, between that place and the Kaapmuiden A train containing a portion of the Hampshire Regiment, an route for Johannesburg while descending a steep incline at a high rate of speed, left the rails.—Reuter.

[Barberton, in the Eastern Transvaal, is the terminus of a branch railway, which starts from the Delagoa Bay line at Kaapmuiden. The line, which is forty miles long, is one of steep gradients and sharp curves, running from a level of 1,413 feet at Kaapmuiden to one of 3,700 feet at Barberton. For the greater part of the way it follows the rocky valley of De Kaap River.]

The news of the Hamphires' terrible losses in the train disaster near Barberton caused something like general consternation in Southampton and district. Several of the victims are Southampton men.

THE WEEK'S BOER LOSSES.

The following message from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War was issued on Tuesday —

Pretoria, Monday, March 31 (2.15 p.m.).—Result of operations since March 24 are 23 Boers killed, three wounded, 201 prisoners, 49 surrenders, 217 rifles, 15,500 rounds small-arms ammunition, 37 waggons, 160 horses. General French reports two small commandos in midland district are being given no rest while area held by Boers in western is much reduced. In North-east Orange River Colony operations impeded by flooded rivers. Beyers, recently more active in north, surrounded small post in Spelonken easily driven away by relief column under Colenbrander.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST DELAREY.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

Details are coming from various sources of the first big drive in the Western Transvaal. The total of the prisoners taken was 175, not 135 as previously reported. The special correspondent, of the "Times," says that except for the recaptur of five of the six guns, with a full complement of ammunition, taken from Lord Methuen's force, the results were not very satisfactory owing to the escape of a large number of Boers who were within the area of the driven. Colonel Kekewich, Colonel Von Donop's and Colonel Grenfell's columns, started from Vaalbank, Colonel Rawlinson and General Walter Kitchener from Klerksdorp, and Colonel Rochfort with four columns from Comando Drift. They marched to their positions on a line about thirty-five miles west of Klerksdorp, and then turned and moved in converging lines towards Klerksdorp. At mid day a large body of men were seen treking across the front of the columns in a north-easterly direction. Von Donop was at once ordered to come round on the left, and word was sent to Rawlinson to advance as quickly as possible on the right. Grenfell's column was within ten miles of the Klerksdorp-blockhouse line, and it seemed impossible for the Boer to escape. They managed it, however, though at the expense of abandoning five guns; and then, dividing into three parties, they took advantage of the hilly country and broke back south. The advance guard only of Grenfell's column came into actual touch with the enemy, but it was not strong enough to do anything beyond forcing them to drop most of their transport. By the time the guns and wagons were collected it was already dusk and the troops bivouacked after being twenty-four hours in the saddle. Prisoners stated that a commando was encamped within 500 yards of Rawlinson's line of march westwards but escaping his notice moved north-east till it was headed by Grenfell. The total number of Boers within the area of the drive was probably 1,000. The distance covered by the troops during the night before the actual driving began, prevented the pursuit from being pushed home as it might have been while the long line of country covered robbed the column in pursuit of the main body of Boers of the support necessary to bring off a big coup which had been admirably planned.

BOERS ESCAPE IN SIGHT OF KLERKSDORP.

Reuter's correspondent with General Walter Kitchener's force in an account of the operations says: A short space had been left open between our left and Kekewich and our right and Dawkins this the Boers perceived. Dawkins galloped forward with the 20th and 12th Mounted Infantry to seize some commanding heights. The Mounted Infantry's horses had already done over fifty miles without a halt, but they nevertheless galloped on to the ground, which was very rocky. Whenever a horse gave out, the man jumped off and ran on as fast as possible. Some, however, were able to gallop right up, winning the race by a short neck, and received the Boers with a warm fire, driving them back. Meanwhile Colonel Scott, perceiving the enemy with guns, galloped forward with the 2nd and 8th mounted Infantry. The Boers made a desperate effort to get away some wagons, but our men were too insistant, and they were left in our hands. Lieutenant Herd, of the 2nd Mounted Infantry, with all that remained of his company, galloped forward after some 300 Boers, forcing them to leave their guns and pom-poms, and reaching a large laager which the Boer had hurriedly left. As they climbed the opposite side of the kloof the mounted Infantry poured in a heavy fire. The Boers, who were now in a bad state, tried to move direct north, then fell back and moved east, when Colonel Kekewich caught sight of them. Finally they moved almost due south and ultimately got through the gap in our line, passing within sight of Klerksdorp.

DELAREY LOSES 251.

A Klerksdorp message to the "Mail," dated Thursday, says:—The prisoners and guns which were captured in the last "drive" directed against General Delay arrived herey esterday afternoon. Among the prisoners were several of the late Boer officials. of Klerksdorp including the landdorst, the claim inspector, and three or four other miner officials. The prisoners looked very ragged and dejected. The total Boer loss in the "drive" were nine killed, four wounded, 158 prisoner, and eighty surrenders.

A Pretroia telegram states that at the end of the operations west of Klerksdorp, numbers of the British troopers were so exhausted that they slippad from their horses and fell asleep where they lay. A party of Driscol Scouts when within twenty miles of Klerksdorp came upon a score of Boers asleep. They were evidently tired out through having been chased all day ; and were so completely taken by surprise that they surrendered without firing a shot. Each of them had a couple of spendid horses. At another point a Boer wearing the uniform of a British officer rode up to an officer of Driscoll's Scouts, and pretending to be an Englishman asked what column the officer belonged to. In reply the same question was put to the Boer and his game of bluff failing he bolted. He was, however, shot dead before he had ridden far. The "Standard's" Pretoria correspondent says that the operation was conceived with great skill and had there been two hours more daylight or less ground to be covered by the troops on the 23rd, it is fairly certain that most of Delarey's commandos would have been caught within the sweep of the combined columns and captured.

HOW A BRITISH COLUMN WAS DECEIVED.

A Reuter special telegram from Klerksdorp giving some particulars of the recent drive of Delarey's force contains the following passage with reference to the abuse of British uniforms by the Boers—A body was observed passing our front and was greeted with a volley whereupon an officer in British uniform complete with "K. F. S." on the shoulder-straps rode up and reported that it was a British column passing to take its allotted place. The force was allowed to procsed. The officer was a Boer and the column a Boer commando.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

STEYN FOUND.

Pretoria Monday afternoon.—The peace movement in the enemy's ranks is growing. The whereabouts of Mr. Steyn has been ascertained. He is now with Commandant Delary. The conference with Mr. Schalk Burger and his friends will be probably arranged forthwith. It is believed that General Botha will be present at the conference. Commandant Meats has sent word in to say that he and his men will abide by the decision of the Boer Government. The rebel Commandant De Villiers, who is in the Kimberley district, has sent in a flag of truce asking for terms. The general opinion here is that the Boers, with the exception of a few irreconcilables, are most anxious to finish the war, but they will fight on or surrender according to the result of the peace conference.—Central News.

Heidelberg, Monday—Information has been received here that Commandant Albert has called a meeting of Boers at a spot thirty-five miles east of Springs, the object being to discuss the advisability of a general surrender. It is also stated that General Hans Botha has convened a meeting at Amsterdam with the same object.—Central News.

DR. LEYD'S INSOLENCE.

Dr. Leyds on Saturday addressed the Boer Independence Committee in Paris. According to a report, which it is supposed has been supplied by himself, he gave "authentic information" showing that the position of the Boers had never been more favourable, and that there, was every prospect of England's having eventually to abandon the conflict. In proof of this he claimed that the British War Office statisics showed that 226 engagements had occurred in November, 310 in Decemcer, and 334 in Janury. The present negociations, he added, "have been entered into on the express invitation of Lord Kitcehner, which indicates the embarrased position of the Commander-in-Chief and of the British Government."

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the results of the Races sailed on Saturday :—

SHIP'S BOATS (FANCY RIG) RACE.

Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats	Time Allces M S	Entered by	Time of Corrected Arrival. H M S	Time of Corrected. H M S
P & O Valetta's Cutter 25'	15 36	Capt A G Cubitt, R N R	5 49 46	2 33 50
H M S Assaye's Cutter 25'	11 42	Lt Comdr R M Lambert, R N	6 1 56	2 50 14
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25'	Scr	Lt E C Carver, R N	Did not finish	

TOMTIT CL

"LALIMLI"

(THE RED TAMARIND)

IS THE

TRADE-MARK

OF THE

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS & ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,

CAWNPORE,

and is a

GUARANTEE

that EVERY ARTICLE to which

[it is affixed is made of

PURE SOUND WOOL

and

NOTHING BUT WOOL.

ASK FOR

The "LALIMLI" Brand,

and see that you get it.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

PURE WOOL

GOODS MANUFACTURED.

INCLUDING:—

FLANNELS	BLANKETS
SERGES	HORSE CLOTHING
TWEEDS	GREAT COAT CLOTHS
BROADCLOTHS	SOCKS
PUTTIES	JERSEYS
NUMDAH	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOLS	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARNS	SWEATERS
LOHIS	GLOVES

ETC. ETC.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

ART JEWELLERS

AND

SILVERSMITHS

By Appointment.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

GOLD AND SILVER

SUITABLE FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS,

SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES

MODERATE PRICES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

LECHARD FILS

BORDEAUX

SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard, the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.

A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—

For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.

For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

MARCKS & CO, LTD,

SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

LADIES' SUN HELMETS, PRETTY SHAPES.

PRESENTATION WALKING STICKS. REAL SILVER MOUNTS, Rs. 2-8 to 10-8.

GENT'S STRAW BOATERS, FIRM BRIMS, from Rs. 3-8.

NEW SIMLA "PUTTOO" HATS, WIDE BRIM SOFT TWEED, Rs. 6-8.

SILK LINED, OUR OWN MAKE.

NEW CURZON SUN HELMETS, COVERED GREY FELT, Rs. 11-8.

Asquith & Lord.

OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE

PIANOLA

The most perfect Pianoforte player of the 20th Century can be seen and heard at our Show Rooms.

FORT, BOMBAY,

S. ROSE & CO.

INDIAN CARPETS.

LATEST DESIGNS.

FAST COLORS.

ONLY VEGETABLE DYES USED.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT IN STOCK.

WELL WORTH A VISIT.

Specially recommended to Homeward Bound Passengers as one of the most suitable

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

Also

PERSIAN AND BOKHARA RUGS IN STOCK.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.

7-9 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ARMY CLOTHING.

PURE WOOL GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EVERY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURE from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article done within our Works.

No German or other imported Yarn used by us for either Weaving or Knitting.

Government Regulation Qualities always in process. Special Regimental Patterns Matched.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., 'LD., DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 21st April, 1902

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

2. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize lists and Prizes which will be distributed at the same time.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the Prize giving there will be a short Dance supplemented by a few songs. Admission to the prize giving this year will be by Ticket for all except Ladies and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who will attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers —Mess Dress (Red or White).

Dress for N.C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Major,

Adjutant, B. V. R

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1902.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

SIR REDVERS BULLER has suffered more from the excessive zeal of his friends than any individual in modern times. Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., is the latest Sir Redvers need pray to be saved from. He accused Government of tampering with the Spion Kop despatches and of having invited Sir Redvers to amend them. He led Mr. Balfour into correspondence which gave the leader of the House of Commons the opportunity of denying the allegations and further drew from him a letter which he sent to the London dailies for publication. In that Mr. Balfour remarked that Sir R. Buller, as the general in chief command at Spion Kop, was the person to whom the Government and the public naturally looked for an account of the battle. He might have sent home a simple narrative, unencumbered by controversy, of the events of those unfortunate days. This would have been in accordance with the Queen's Regulations, with the best precedents, and with public convenience. He preferred to supply the War Office with a despatch which contained no account from his own pen of Spion Kop at all, but which did contain unfavourable comments on the conduct of his second in command, and covered a memorandum—described by him as "not necessarily for publication"—which was still more unfavourable to that officer. It was clearly impossible for the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, to send home this controversial collection of documents without expressing some opinion on their contents, and this he accordingly did in his despatch, dated February 13. Government was anxious that the public should have authoritative accounts as to what was passing at the front. At the same time they were anxious that they should be spared the painful discussions which so often follow hard on failure. Sir Redvers Buller was therefore asked whether he would write a new despatch—a narrative, not a criticism—or leave it to the commander-in-chief to make the best of the material he had already provided. General Buller chose the latter alternative, although the place in which to criticise the action of his subordinates—still in the field and still responsible for the conduct of operations—was certainly not in a despatch to which they would not have an opportunity of replying. Mr. Balfour clearly explained in his letter to Mr. Norman that there was no complaint against Sir Redvers, who was given a liberty of choice and had the right to use it. But, added Mr. Balfour, "if there is no ground for complaint, neither is there occasion for laudation. To represent him as heroically resisting an insidious suggestion to tamper with the truth in order to please the War Office is not only nonsense, but pernicious nonsense—nonsense for which probably no man has a greater contempt than Sir Redvers himself." Then came the correspondence between General Buller and Mr. Balfour. The former took exception to the latter's statements and added: "I was not in command at Spion Kop and was not therefore the person to whom the Government or the public would look for an account of the battle." He forwarded the account written by the officer who was in command, with his comments and Lord Roberts did the same. A long correspondence between the two distinguished gentlemen followed, and the text of that correspondence we reproduced in our issue of Monday last. At its close Mr. Balfour asserted that the only emendation of the despatch published was the excision of a single sentence criticising Sir Charles Warren and that the omissions from Lord Roberts' despatches relating to the operations in Natal were made solely for the purpose of, if possible, sparing Sir Redvers' feelings and maintaining his military reputation. Prudence would have said "Enough!" But no, Sir Redvers in an angry moment had threatened to publish the correspondence and Mr. Balfour suavely replied "By all means," throwing in the concluding little remark quoted above by way of seasoning. Now the graceful little omissions are supplied. General Buller is shown to have stated that Sir Charles Warren "never attempted to execute the prescribed plan. We lost our chance by his slowness. He seems a man who can do well what he does himself, but cannot command, and I can never employ him again in an independent command. I ought to have assumed the command myself, but feared discrediting Warren in the estimation of the troops"—the very fear with regard to General Buller which led the War Office to omit Lord Roberts's comments on Sir Redvers Buller The passage excised from Lord Roberts's despatch, expressed the opinion that "if General Buller considered his orders were not being properly executed, it was his duty to intervene and nothing should have deterred the Commander-in-Chief insisting on this most important enterprise being conducted as he thought right." And if we turn to Lord Roberts' despatch of 13th February 1900, dated from Headquarters on Riet river, we find that the capture and retention of Spion Kop was necessary." As Sir Charles Warren considered it impossible to make the wide flanking movement which was recommended, if not actually prescribed in his secret instructions, he should at once have acquainted Sir Redvers Buller with the course of action which he proposed to adopt. There is nothing to show whether he did so or not, but it's only fair to Sir Charles Warren to point out that Sir Redvers Buller appears to have been aware of what was happening. On several occasions he was present during the operations. He repeatedly gave advice to his subordinate commander, and in the day after the withdrawal from Spion Kop he resumed the chief command." The omission of the little passage now supplied makes very little difference to the sum total of condemnation. If Lord Roberts criticised General Buller freely, he was equally outspoken with regard to General Warren and expressed his regret that Sir Charles did not visit Spion Kop during the afternoon or evening, knowing as he did, that the state of affairs there was very critical and that the loss of the position would involve the failure of the operations. And the despatch ends: That the attempt to relieve Ladysmith failed "may, in some measure, be due to the difficulties of the ground and the commanding positions held by the enemy—probably also to errors of judgment and want of administrative capacity on the part of Sir Charles Warren. But whatever faults Sir Charles Warren may have committed, the failure must also be ascribed to the disinclination of the Officer in supreme command to assert his authority and see that what he thought best was done, and also to the unwarrantable and needless assumption of responsibility by a subordinate officer"—whom by the way General Buller praised.

Sir Charles Warren invited investigation and those who have carefully followed the progress of the War, will call to mind Mr. Bennet Burleigh's observation. "There is much that needs full and patient inquiry in connection with the Spion Kop disaster—of things of omission as much as of commission. A heavy knock administered to the Boers as a sharp and decisive victory, such as we all hoped for, would mayhap, relegate useful inquiry to the Greek Kalends. But that ought not to be, for as the future belongs to our nation, it must not lose thought of the past." We are assured that General Buller knew nothing of the abandonment of Spion Kop until dawn, upon the following morning. The statement that Sir Charles Warren had given no instructions for its evacuation and was even carrying forward means for the more complete possession of Spion Kop has been fully confirmed. There were sour spirits and cross-tempers elsewhere than among the rank and file and company leaders. It was wise to omit the passages reflecting on the generals. Spion Kop even from the point of view of the soldiers' judgment did not increase their reputations and both those officers had cause to be devoutly thankful that the comments of their superiors were treated confidentially and addressed to the War Office only. But the same unfortunate pertinacity which led to the removal of General Buller from the Active List, seems to account for their latest piece of impetuousness—that and misguided zeal of his so-called friends.

THE ASSOCIATION CUP FINAL.

At home "soccer" has long been the ruling passion of the multitude. No other game can attract such enormous assemblies; no other pastime can create such irrepressible excitement. At the Crystal Palace on Saturday, when the struggle in the final of the English cup took place, it is safe to say that there would be a hundred thousand people assembled. And that crowd would be representative of every city in the provinces as well as of the metropolis. Until a couple of years' ago, the merits of Southern "Soccer" teams were not considered in connection with Cup football at any rate. Then Southampton, St. Mary's threw off the sluggard guise of its old conservatism, appointed a committee prepared to accept the new doctrines of professionalism, gathered together a team, the individual components of which were men well versed in the arts of first class football, and altered the name of the club to Southampton as evidence of the fact that the team once and for all had thrown off the shackles of localism. Southampton made itself felt at once, and last year another Southern team Tottenham Hotspur delighted London and the South, by actually carrying off the most coveted trophy that the exponents of "Soccer" can win—the English Cup. After an indecisive struggle at the Crystal Palace, they ousted one of the present contestants for the Cup—Sheffield United—at Bolton. Sheffield United is a team new to the league, and new to the Cup. Five years ago they were hardly known. But during that short period they have won for themselves a reputation that makes them worthy to be considered in the front rank of "soccer" teams. They have won the cup, they have reached the semi-final, and the final ties, and now again they are contesting the final after a series of extremely hard struggles—indeed, to win four matches they have played seven games. It was thought that their exhibition against Derby County was but a poor augury of the form they would show against Southampton—who all along have been favourite for the Cup. But it must not be forgotten that in the first encounter with Derby, they lost the service of their best man, to wit, Needham, probably the best captain in England and certainly the best half back. He was laid up with an injury to his toe, and could not take part in the second game with Derby. A stripling named Parker, who last year, was absolutely unknown, took his place. In spite of this loss, which was much greater than it really appears on paper, Sheffield United pulled off the match, and having played a draw in the final tie with Southampton, it may be considered that honours are easy; and that the decision of the game is as uncertain as it could well be. Southampton are about as pretty a team as could be found. Their combination is perfect. This year their play has been the acme of science. Sheffield United on the other hand, who used to be regarded as the most scientific of northern teams, have fallen off greatly during the last two years. But they possess experience, which Southampton lack. The final tie of the Cup competition to them has lost its novelty. Moreover, they are about the most pugnacious team of cup fighters that ever trundled the leather. So, on the score of form, and apart altogether from actual results in the present competition, possibilities are very evenly distributed. As to the venue of the next game, it is not easy to say anything definite. Last year the Crystal Palace match having failed to decide the ownership of the cup—the replayed tie was taken to Bolton. That was regarded as rather unfair for Tottenham, and to go north of Sheffield would be still more unfair for Southampton. Therefore, it may be assumed, that the replayed final tie will this year take place either at Derby or at Aston Villa, and as Derby has already had its share of Cup matches this year, perhaps the Birmingham ground will be chosen. It seems curious that still another draw should have been recorded in a competition which has been full of draws. Association teams are becoming too avaricious; enormous attendances, with their accompaniment, comparatively enormous sums in gate money, are blinding them to the demands of true sport. The Association watches this growing evil with concern, it is true, but it is almost powerless to do anything that will remedy it. It is an impossibility in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, to prove that teams did play for a draw. Could such a charge be brought home to cup contestants—confiscation of the gate money would quickly lessen the number of draws in cup matches. Next Thursday will probably see the cup competition decided.

AFFAIRS IN BELGIUM.

THE latest telegrams in connection with the disturbances now taking place in Belgium, shows that events are not moving in directions which make for peace. The papers to hand by last mail contain some accounts which indicate how very widespread and determined the revolutionary movement is. The root of the disturbances is the clerical party now in power against which body there is ranged the whole of the Liberals, Radicals, and Socialists. The first signs that trouble was brewing came at a popular demonstration held at Brussels on Sunday, March 23rd. The orators then boldly threatened the Government with violence if the demand for universal suffrage was not conceded. The Socialists in particular were very outspoken in their denunciation of the Government, and some violent scenes were enacted. With a view to prove that their threats were meant to be taken seriously the revolutionaries, it is stated, went to the length of attempting to blow up with dynamite the houses of two of the most reactionary Catholic deputies. The Belgian Government, curiously enough, refused to take any notice of the popular demonstration, except in the way of moving troops into the town. The result of this has been that the leading agitators can now point triumphantly to the fact that the Government will not even give a hearing to the grievances of the people and are proportionately jubilant, and confident that they will gain their ends. The clericals are apparently in a bad way as they can only count on the support of the Flemish speaking peasants, who are priest-ridden and ignorant to a degree.

IT is officially announced that the Viceroy will reach Simla about 2 p.m. on May 2nd. The arrival will be private.

AFTER a trial extending over eleven days, before the Hon. the Chief Justice and a Special Jury at the High Court the five accused in the Will Forgery Case were, on Saturday evening, unanimously found guilty of forging the will of one Purshotam Ludha, of using as genuine a forged document, and of fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in a judicial proceeding. Nine counsel appeared in the case, and the trial was a long and tedious, one although ably and patiently conducted. The Chief Justice in pronouncing sentence remarked that the offences were of a grave character, and called for deterrent punishment. The accused Jadowjee Permanand, Kallianjee Mowjee, Dewcurn Meghjee, Meerwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla, a solicitor of the High Court, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatwalla, were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each, for each of the three offences—the sentences to be concurrent. The jury, in consideration of their arduous labours, were exempted from service for two years; and the police were complimented for the skill and assiduity with which they had traced the offenders.

THE Hon'ble Mr. H. Batty, who has been appointed as a Judge of the High Court, in place of Mr. Justice Fulton, arrived in Bombay on on Saturday by the British India steamer Dumra from Karachi.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee of the Bombay High Court, was a passenger by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Peninsular which arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Europe.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon, by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Victoria, were: the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar of the Bombay High Court; the Hon. Mr. Justice Copleston of the Rangoon Chief Court; Lord Kensington; Prince Jeysingrao Gaekwar, Sumpatrao Gaekwar and Prince Dharyashirao Gaekwar of Baroda; the Hon. Mr. R. Elliot; Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was met at the Ballard Pier by some of his friends, amongst them being Mr. Virchund Deepchund, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Premchund Roichund and Mr. N. G. Velinker. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was garlanded and presented with bouquets before leaving the Pier.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. M. TEMPLE, who was to have taken up the appointment of Resident in Nepal, remains at Home on six months' extension of leave.

THE distribution of the twenty-five lakhs specially sanctioned for minor irrigation works is now proceeding. Certain Native States will receive a share of this grant.

MR. H. E. HOUSE, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the United Provinces, will act as Opium Agent, Benares Agency, when Mr. D. C. Baillie goes on leave in July next.

THE Haddah Mullah is reported to be still in Kabul, but with only a few personal attendants. The bulk of his following, who were detained at Butkhak, will probably be directed by the Amir to return to their homes.

THE plague in Calcutta this season numbers more victims among the well-to-do class of natives than in the last two years. A recent victim is Rai Girish Chunder Das Bahadur, late Dewan to the Viceroy's "toshakhana," and widely known to the last generation of European officials.

THE famine returns for the past week show an increase of 6,500, the total number of persons on the lists being just under 370,000. The increase was mainly in the Bombay Presidency, though there was a rise of 1,822 in the Rajputana State. The numbers in the Central India States declined by 2,361.

THE Government of India have purchased, under the Land Acquisition Act, the property known as the Seven Tanks in Dum Dum, belonging to the estate of the late Nundo Lali Mullick, for Rs. 1,35,600, for the purpose of constructing quarters for the subordinates of the Ordnance Factory at Cossipur.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL'S Commission, it may be remembered, made certain recommendations regarding famine management, and the Government of India intimated to the Secretary of State that the local Governments would be consulted before any orders were passed on the subject. These administrations were accordingly addressed last October: their replies have been received and they are now under consideration in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at Simla.

WE hear from Delhi that a house will probably be built for the Viceroy to occupy during the ten days of the Coronation Durbar in December and January. This will certainly conduce to the comfort of his Excellency and his guests, and it will probably be cheaper in the long run to erect a temporary residence for the Vicegeral household than to rely solely upon tents and shamianas. There will also be a lessening of the risk of fire, which has always to be taken into consideration in big camps as was proved at Patiala during Lord Dufferin's visit there in 1888.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 4TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. Peninsular, Captain Thos. Leigh, with the English Mails of the 4th April, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Tyebjee, Hon Justice
Babington, Mr and Mrs and infant
Murchie, Mr
Forbes, Mrs
Lidbetter, Miss
Young, Miss
Listow, Lieut A E
Williams, Lieut F B
Abbott, Lieut S H
Clements, Lieut J E
Stein, Lieut H B
Blewitt, Lieut E
Bradley, Lieut R J
Woods, Lieut J
Wright, Lieut A W Overbeck
Munro, Lieut D
Loch, Lieut E A
Harley, Lieut T W
Bagger, Lieut R L
Carter, Lieut R M
Willcocks, Lieut R D
Paterson, Lieut T J
Baker, Lieut D J
Tyrrell, Lieut J T
Barrow, Lieut R A
Scroggie, Lieut W R J
Hyde, Mr
Whalley, Mr R
Greig, Mrs A W
Clements, Mrs A W
Stone, Miss Maud
Hastie, Miss
Boes, Miss
Robertson, 2nd Lieut
Langley, Miss
Farrell, Lieut L P
Robertson, Mr D
Petrie, Mr A
Macdonald, Mr J
Parker, Miss
Scrafton, Miss
Wainwright, Miss
Pierce, Miss
Keats, Miss
Hall, Miss J
Rattigan, Mrs and infant
Greig, Lieut.
Burrell, Mrs
Scarlett, Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bulkley, Mr
Morris, Capt
Trydell, Mr A S
Pennell, Mr
Hoghton, Mr and Mrs
Franklin, Mrs and Miss
Joliffe, Mr
Tucker, Mr
Rix, Miss
Schoen, Mr
Massy, 2nd Lieut
Carter, Mr S S
Atkinson, Mrs
Abercrombie, Mr
Lambert, Col W
Rodden, Mr
Gillespie, Mr
Murray, Mr
Feilmann, Mr
Gaisia, Capt
Radcliffe, Mrs
Sugg, Mr
Stoddart, Capt
Randall, Mr
Garrett, Mrs
Colthurst, Miss
Steven, Capt

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

HOME.

BANK HOLIDAY.—The State apartments at Windsor were reopened to the public on Monday, after extensive alterations, and 24,300 visitors inspected them.

Cobden Club.—The report of the committee for 1901, opposes the ratification of the Brussels Convention for the abolition of sugar bounties.

Court.—The King has been cruising in the Solent on board the Victoria and Albert and making some trips ashore. The King has given £100 towards the equipment of the Antarctic relief ship and has promised a £100 cup for an international yacht race in connexion with the Cork International Exhibition.—The Queen arrived in Copenhagen on March 27. The Prince and Princess of Wales left for Copenhagen on April 2.

Education.—The National Union of teachers opened its annual conference on March 31, at Bristol. The president, referring to the Education Bill, said that fanatics on both sides stood in the way of a satisfactory settlement. On April 2 a resolution was passed approving of the proposed creation of local authorities controlling and maintaining all forms of education within wide areas, but opposing the permissive nature of the Bill, and advocating additional grants to local authorities from the Imperial Exchequer. An amendment in favour of the direct election of the educational authority was rejected.—The Bill is being supported by the National Society and opposed by the National Free Church Council.—The Board of Education have established a Teachers' Registration Council.

Football.—In the final tie for the Army Association Challenge Cup the 4th Lancashire Fusiliers have been beaten by the Black Watch.

Ireland.—The Standing Committee of the Ulster Farmers' and Labourers' Union have approved the purchase provisions of the Land Bill, but condemned Part 3 of the measure and declared for compulsory sale.—Dr. Thompson, M.P., writes to a Nationalist paper repeating his opinion of those Irish members who cheered the news of Lord Methuen's reverse, and says he is quite prepared to fight for his seat at the next election.

Naval and Military.—The Admiralty have placed orders for two new battleships, one with the Fairfield Company and the other with Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim. The Admiralty have also placed orders for three new cruisers on the Clyde with Scott and Co., John Brown and Co., and Beardmore and Co.—Easter Volunteer manœuvres have been carried out on a small scale.

Racquets.—Cambridge won the Doubles at Queen's Club by four games to Oxford's one, and the singles by three games to love.

Savoy Theatre.—On April 2, there was produced a comic opera, Merrie England, by Captain Basil Hood and Mr. E. German.

Small-pox and fever in London.—There were 1,554 small-pox patients in hospital on Tuesday night, and 61 deaths were registered in London last week. There were 3,388 fever and diphtheria patients on Tuesday night.

The Coronation.—The Naval Review will take place on Saturday, June 28. The German Emperor will be represented at the Coronation by Prince Henry of Prussia.

The Turf.—The Queen's Prize at Kempton Park was won by Sir E. Vincent's Wabun. At Manchester, the Lancashire Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. T. Bater's Fairland, and the Jubilee Handicap Hurdle Race by Mr. Barclay Walker's Mr. Quilp.

Wills.—Mr. F. T. Freeman has left about £120,000 to London hospitals and other institutions. Mr. T. J. Eyre has left about £200,000 to Roman Catholic institutions.

THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who died on March 26, is to be buried in the Matoppo Hills. Lord Rosebery and Lord Grey are among the executors of his will, under which Groote Schuur is bequeathed to the public. Throughout South Africa signs of mourning are universal. Mr. Seddon has telegraphed expressing the sympathy of New Zealand.

The War.—A combined movement against Delarey last week, by mounted troops only, without guns or other impediments, resulted in the capture of 170 prisoners and five guns, with live stock and wagons. Our Special Correspondent says there were probably 1,000 Boers within the area of the "drive." The ammunition taken from Lord Methuen was recaptured, with five of his six guns, which were rushed by the Scottish Horse.—Lord Kitchener says that since March 24th, 23 Boers have been killed, three wounded, and 201 taken prisoners, besides 49 surrendered.—Eleven of Nieuwhouldtes and Vanderberg's men surrendered at Edenburg on March 30.—The 2nd Dragoon Guards, sent from Boschmans Kopon March 31, surprised a Boer laager next morning, but the enemy were strongly reinforced, and after a severe engagement the Dragoons had to fall back. Four British officers were wounded. The enemy's loss was severe, and six prisoners were brought in.—By a railway accident near Barberton, on Sunday, 46 men were killed and about 40 others injured.—The members of the Transvaal Boer "Government" are now at Kroonstad trying to establish communication with Mr. Steyn.—The application of Vicomte C. de Villebois-Mareuil for permission to take an ambulance to the Boers in the Transvaal has been refused.

THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.—A committee of the House of Representatives is investigating charges of bribery made in connexion with the negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West Indies.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House has decided to report the Cuban Reciprocity Bill as originally drawn by the chairman. Its opponents threaten to obstruct its passage.

FOREIGN.

Arabia.—The cholera epidemic continues at Mecca, Medina, and Jeddah.

China.—Russia now undertakes to withdraw from Niu-chwang within 8 months from the signature of the Manchurian Convention.—The Russian Minister is said to have suggested that China should grant independence to Tibet.—Serious riots have occurred in Chi-li, in consequence of attempts to collect indemnities for Roman Catholic losses.—In answer to American inquiries the German Government says that the industrial concessions to Germany in Shan-tung are not exclusive.

France.—The Senate and Chamber finally adjourned on March 30.

Germany.—The foreign trade returns of the German Empire for 1901 show a decrease in imports and exports as compared with 1900.

Japan.—The decision not to make Wei-hai-wei a naval station is strongly criticized in Japan.—The Washington Government, recognizing the justice of Japan's claim to impose the house tax on foreign residents, refuses to become a party to the arbitration.

Persia.—The Shah, after visiting Vienna, Venice, Rome, Berlin, and Contrexeville, will stay in London from July 13 to July 20, and on his return journey will spend 20 days in Russia.

The Near East.—Further disturbances are reported from both Macedonia and Albania.

The Triple Alliance.—Count von Bulow had an interview with the Italian Foreign Minister at Venice last week. German journals say that the interview practically renders certain the renewal of the Triple Alliance.

Obituary.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes; Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke; Prince Munster; General E. O. Legatt; Sir G. W. Edwards; Dr. Gell, late Bishop of Madras; Archbishop Eyre; Sir Vicar-ul-Umra; Sir Sidney G. A. Shippard; Lord Temple; Dr. Lieber; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gilbert; Raja Lieutenant-Colonel Ata-Ullah Khan; General W. C. Forest." Times."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

HOPEFUL FEELING.

THE BOER DELEGATES.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The fact that the Boer Delegates came to the British headquarters spontaneously and have returned to consult the different commandoes is regarded as a hopeful augury.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

General Ian Hamilton, in a fresh drive to the West of Klerksdorp on the 15th, captured 64 Boers.

The Boer delegates left Pretoria yesterday evening to consult with the Burghers.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Absolute silence is maintained officially concerning the terms discussed with the Boer delegates at Pretoria.

Numerous circumstantial and contradictory rumours have been circulated in London regarding which it is impossible to obtain the truth, but it is believed that the Transvaalers are compliant whilst the Orange Free Staters are more obstinate,

THE PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 19.

A cablegram to the "Pioneer" dated London, 18th April, says that the "Mail" summarises the peace negotiations, and says that on Monday an armistice was refused, and on Tuesday there was almost a collapse, owing to difficulties with regard to an amnesty, and the banishment proclamation and the early restoration of responsible government. On Thursday the Cabinet remaining firm, the delegates virtually accepted the terms, and Lord Milner was empowered to grant one or two seats on the executive council, pending the grant of responsible government.

The paper states that peace is now in sight. Other papers are more guarded, some being pessimistic as to any agreement being arrived at.

Capetown is preparing a public welcome for Mr. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, now on his way with the 10th New Zealand contingent. Mr. Seddon visits Pretoria before continuing his voyage.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BELGIAN CHAMBER.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Belgian Chamber to-day, quietly rejected the motion to consider the Constitutional Revision Bill, including Universal Suffrage, which was proposed by the Radicals and Socialists. Despite the latter's threat, of a revolution, it is believed the country will acquiesce.

The strikers appear disposed to resume work.

AFFAIRS IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Belgian advices state that the Civil Guard at Louvain faced the mob, who were pelting the police with bolts and rivets, and killed five and wounded twelve.

The police at Bruges charged the mob with swords, wounding ten.

THE CALCUTTA SEE.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Colombo, has been gazetted Bishop of Calcutta.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S ILLNESS.

Queen Wilhelmina is ill with typhoid fever, and the question is being considered of summoning the States General to appoint a Regency.

APRIL 19.

The latest bulletin states that Queen Wilhelmina's fever is taking a normal course.

COMBINATION OF ATLANTIC LINERS.

The Great British, German and American Trans-Atlantic Lines, with the exception of the Cunard and Allan Lines, have formed an immense combination to check ruinous competition.

TRIAL OF AMERICAN OFFICERS.

THE MANILA SCANDALS.

Lieutenants Day and Cook are being tried at Manila on similar charges to those for which Major Waller was tried.

CABLE COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE.

The report of the inter-departmental Cable Communications Committee recommends connecting every important Colony with the Naval base in England by cable, touching only British and friendly or neutral territory. The country's policy, it says, should be free trade in cables. It opposes the purchase by the State, and recommends a cable either to Ceylon, Rodriguez, Ceylon Cocos, Keeling or Singapore and Cocos Keeling, and also a land line connecting the Straits with Burma.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

In the Cup final, the Sheffield United made one and Southampton one.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

There are vague rumours among the populace at Peking that trouble is imminent between the Imperial and foreign troops, and as a precaution the commanders of the Legation guards have met to preconcert their plans.

It is not however expected that anything will really happen.

A SERIOUS FIRE AT HACKNEY.

A serious fire took place at Hackney last midnight. The flames obtained an overmastering power rendering it impossible for the Brigade to approach.

Seven charred corpses have been found.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

M. de Plehwe, the reactionary and Russificator of Finland, has been appointed Minister of the Interior. This indicates repression of agitators.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

It is reported that the Chinese rebels are besieging Nanking.

The telegraph lines are cut beyond Wuchanfu.

BENGAL COLLIERS AND THE RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

At a meeting of the Bengal Coal Mining Association yesterday, the chairman laid stress on the fact that Bengal coal was being rapidly ousted from Bombay and Ceylon by English and Japanese coal. This unsatisfactory state of affairs was due to the extreme lowness of steamer freights, the chairman urged that the Government of India should be requested to reduce the present high rate of the railway freights from the collieries to the sea board, so as to enable Bengal coal effectively to hold the Indian markets as well as the markets in the Straits Settlements, the Red Sea and Egypt.

REPRESENTATION FOR SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

In view of the Budget surplus, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal, requesting that proper representation should now be made to the Government of India on the urgent necessity of improving the sanitary condition of Calcutta, a task which the letter says, is beyond the resources of the Municipality, is an Imperial matter, and has hitherto been delayed owing to the want of funds in the Imperial Exchequer.

THE MARWARI PIECE-GOODS TRADE.

The Marwari merchants engaged in the piece goods trade have resolved themselves into an association to be called Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND THE CORONATION.

A meeting of the Mahomedans of India is to be held shortly at Delhi, to draw up an address on behalf of all Mahomedans in India for presentation to the King on the occasion of his Coronation.

MR. GOKHALE AND THE LIEU TENANT.

A RAILWAY CARRIAGE INCIDENT.

The Native papers state that when Mr. Gokhale a member of the Viceregal Council, was returning to Bombay, he was prevented from entering a first-class carriage at Nagpore by Lieutenant Goldingham attached to a regiment at Kampti. When, however, Mr. Goldingham went to the refreshment rooms, Mr. Gokhale entered the carriage with his luggage Mr. Goldingham on his return was furious, and tried to eject Mr. Gokhale, but the Station Master intervened and Mr. Goldingham contented himself by remarking that he would make the journey hot for Mr. Ghokale. On arrival at Bombay, Mr. Gokhale presented his card to Mr. Goldingham, who profusely apologised for his conduct. The Native papers call the attention of the Railway Commission to this case.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain C. O. Halliday, R. E., is transferred from the Bombay Sappers to the Indian Submarine Mining Company.

Second Lieutenant A. D. S. Arbuthnot, R. E. from home is posted to the Bombay Sappers.

Colonel Bookey, I. M. S., is appointed P. M. O., Punjab frontier district.

Captain Knox, I. M. S., succeeds to medical charge of the 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

The Government of India have sanctioned certain alterations in the position of officers in the Corps of Guides. In future officers will succeed to higher appointments according to the revised grading, and the present titles of 2nd-in-Command of Cavalry and Infantry are to be abolished, and those of "Commanding Cavalry and Commanding Infantry" substituted. The pay at present sanctioned for those appointments will be continued to senior officers of the two arms. Officers will not be interchangeable except in the grade of Squadron and Double Company officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Couchman, A. A. G. Mandalay, has been ordered to South Africa, to command the Somersetshire Light Infantry.

The Court-martial on Captain Argiles, 17th Bengal Infantry, will open on the 21st instant. Major Drew, 29th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to conduct the prosecution.

The gazetting of General McLeod to Sir Bindon-Blood's vacancy, as stated by Reuter, is only a formality, as General McLeod has been in command of the Meerut District for some months past.

Major-General Hill, Inspector-General of Volunteers, is now engaged at Simla in writing his first inspection report. He inspected nearly every Volunteer Corps in India during the cold weather.

General Henry, Quartermaster General, rejoins Army Headquarters, Simla, early next week on completion of his tour and inspection of the site of the Coronation Durbar Camp at Delhi.

There will be some slight delay, we understand, in the assembly of the Court-martial for the trial of Captain Argiles, as he has been granted permission to proceed to Lahore to consult with his counsel, Mr. C. Ross Alston. The date originally fixed was the 21st instant.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 18.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. India arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goorkha arrived here this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix left Karachi on the 20th instant and is expected here at daybreak on the 22nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.

Sarats quiet.

Good Bhowsugar 3 31-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-4
2 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-4
Bar Silver	24 1-4

THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

DELHI, APRIL 20.

Lady Curzon accompanies the Viceroy on a visit to Peshawa, instead of going direct to Simla. The party leave Delhi to-morrow morning.

The Viceroy had a busy time to-day inspecting the site of the camp. The Prince of Wales will probably visit India after the Durbar.

THE PROCLAMATION DURBAR.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has taken two houses at Delhi for the Proclamation Durbar, and the Maharajah of Travancore is negotiating to rent three bungalows, the demand for which increases every day.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The actuals are to-day published of the gross receipts of State Railways for the year ending 1st instant:—Total amounts to Rs. 28,81,9 3,000 or nine lakhs more than the revised estimates adopted in the budget statement; the railway revenue being to this extent even better than was anticipated.

DRAWBACKS AND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

A customs circular is published sanctioning the payment of drawbacks on dutiable articles imported into India, and subsequently exported by parcels post within a period not exceeding a maximum of three years.

THE RUSSIAN ASSASSINATION.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 19.

The assassinated Russian Minister was obnoxious to the whole student party as a severe repressionist. It appears he constantly urged on the Czar stringent measures against the anarchists.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

The Mohurrum festival terminated on Saturday after the customary duration of ten days. It is the chief Mahomedan festival, which attracts public notice, and its novel features are not without interest to the Western mind. The first six days of the festival are passed in comparative quietness, during which the paper mausoleums rise daily increasing in proportions to the accompaniment of religious ceremonies, the burning of incense, the chanting of "marassias", or hymns of sorrow, by itinerant musicians, etc. On the ninth and tenth days, the festival is in its full swing. On the night of the ninth day, known as the "Katal-ki-ratt," the excitement, among the Shias, especially the Moguls and Seedeest is at its height. Large numbers of them assemble at the "Imambar as", *i. e.*, the caste assembly room to hear a recital of the tale of the deaths of Hassan, and Hoosein, the two martyrs. Later in the evening, a procession is formed inside the Imambaras; and the mourners move in a ring, beating their naked chests till the blood is ready to spurt forth. The whirl of excitement continues all through the night until 3 o'clock the next morning, and after a temporary lull, breaks forth again about midday, reaching its climax in the afternoon, when the taboots are immersed in the sea at Coolie Bunder, Carnac Road. In the middle of the tenth day, the Taboots in the different divisions of the city are marshalled out, under the directions of the police, towards the Bhendy Bazar, and are slowly moved onward into Poydhonee. The route of the procession then runs through Mumbadevi, Kalbadevi, and the Esplanade Cross Road on the Arthur Crawford Markets, and thence straight over the Carnac Bunder overbridge to the sea at Coolie Bunder. Large crowds of people assembled on Saturday along the route of the procession to witness the taboot. The crowds were the densest along the Esplanade Cross Road the windows of houses and in some cases even the roofs being occupied by eager spectators. The police arrangements were satisfactorily carried out under the supervision of Mr. Gell, acting Commissioner of Police and his Deputy, Mr. Crummy.

THE MARQUARDT'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

At Watson's Annexe to-night the Marquardt's make their last appearance in Bombay. These talented musicians, who have so fascinated the music lovers of Bombay have been specially requested to give another entertainment. The programme will be an excellent one, and in addition to a generous selection of violin and harp numbers the astists will be assisted by Mr. Faulkner, Tenor; Mr. Gymer, Baritone, and Mrs. Gymer, Pianist. Electric fans will be in evidence, a feature which will make the evening one of unalloyed pleasure.

THE MAHABLESHWAR POLO GROUND.

The polo ground at Mahableshwar is nearing completion, and it will be one of the finest in the Bombay Presidency. His Excellency Lord Northcote has made a munificent donation of Rs. 6,100 which is equal to more than half of the amount now in hand. The total cost, it is estimated, will be about Rs. 14,000, and Rs. 10,000 have already been expended. The following is the list of subscribers and their donations:—

	Rs.
H E Lord Northcote, G C I E	6,100
Lieut.-Colonel R Owen	100
Lieut.-Colonel Croly, R A M C	100
Mr C Bill	100
Captain the Hon'ble C F Greville	115
Captain J G Greig	100
Captain M D Wood	100
Captain Sloane-Stanley	100
H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, K C I E, R P O C	570
General Sir Robert Low, G C B	250
Gymkhana Club	251
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur, G C S I	500
The Chiefs of Kagal	2 0
The Chief of Mhasal	50
Lieut.-Colonel Willis, I M S	100
The Hon. Mr Justice Fulton	100
The Hon Mr J Monteath, C S I	50
Mr G C Whitworth, I C S	50
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	200
Major Baynes	25
Mr C D Satarawala	25
Major England	50
Major H E Stanton, D S O	100
Mr J E Sassoon	2 0
Mr P B Jeejibhoy	100
Mr Cowasjee D Dubash	50
Mr L H Batliwala	100
Mr Muncherji Rustomji	25
Mr D N Wadia	15
Aga Shamshudin Shah	50
Mr Mahomed Karreembhoy Ebrahim	50
Mrs S D Sassoon	50
Mr N V Mundlick	25
Mr S E Sassoon	50
Mr Bomanji Dinshaw Petit	50
Mr J M Framji Patel	50
Mr D N Graham	25
Mr. Percy Fischer	25
Mr T W Birkett	25
Mr W E Crum	25
Mr J N Tata	100
Mr D J Tata	50
Mr R J Tata	25
Aga Shah Rookh Shah	40
Mr E B Raikes	100
Mr H N Vakil	200
Mr H Bromley	50
Mr Adamji Peerbhoy	500
Mr R E Enthoven	100
Mr A S Westropp	75
Mr C Fawcett	25
Major J H Pollard	50
Mr W T Morison	50
Mahableshwar Gymkhana Club, 2nd Donation	250
Hon Mr Basil Scott	198
Adurji Brothers	50
Meherban, The Chief of Mira	200
Mr Dadabhoy Ardeshir	25
Total Rupees	12,165

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 19th instant.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 4.

THE LOST LEADER.

The decision to have a funeral service in St. Paul's Cathedral in honour of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, has not escaped criticism, although, I am glad to say, for the credit of my countrymen that no strong public objection has been made. One point which has not escaped unfavourable comment is that applications for tickets for the service must be made at the offices of the Chartered Company. The general feeling, however, seems to be that it is Cecil Rhodes the statesman and administrator, and not Cecil Rhodes the financier, who is to be honoured. Criticism of the man and his work has not been wanting. The view taken of him as a great hero and commanding genius by the public and press is not shared by some who profess to have known him well, and who have frankly but in no unkindly spirit declared that his genius has not only been misconceived, but overrated. Such criticism, true though it may be, cannot however belittle the tremendous influence which he wielded in South Africa and the compelling power of his personality. An incident which throws a vivid side-light on this, was related to me the other day by an eye-witness. This gentleman was travelling to Buluwayo in a coach which was loaded to its fullest capacity. At a certain hotel en route, the inn-keeper brought out a couple of cases of champagne for Mr. Rhodes which he said must be forwarded by this particular coach. The driver declared it was impossible, but the hotel-keeper insisted; and, finally, the driver actually took out a couple of mail-bags to make room for Mr. Rhodes's champagne. That Mr. Rhodes was a man of somewhat rough fibre is undoubted, but he was distinctly superior to the average South African plutocrat, and testimony to a more amiable side of his character is borne by two such opposite men as the archbishop of Cape Town and the General of the Salvation Army. The former in the course of his address in the funeral obsequies yesterday, described a conversation between Sir Sidney Shippard, Mr. Rhodes, and himself, before the formation of the Chartered Company was contemplated. Mr. Rhodes said "Some men's hobbies are to collect butterflies or old china; mine is to open up South and Central Africa to British enterprise and to find a new home for British colonists." The Archbishop went on to refer to the charity and large heartedness displayed by Mr. Rhodes. Though not a great churchgoer, he was essentially religious. In sacred converse with the Archbishop shortly before his last illness he showed that he realized the nearness of death and manifested an earnest desire to prepare to meet it. With reference to newspaper comment, I may mention that Mr. Rhodes's more intimate friends in this country are greatly disappointed with the way his career has been dealt with in the "Times." I myself thought that the leader which appeared in that journal on the day after Mr. Rhodes's death was somewhat cold; but it was not, I think, ungenerous.

THE EXECUTION OF AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS

A very painful impression indeed has been created by the news that two Australian Officers have been executed in South Africa for murder, and by the arrival in this country of another Australian Officer under a life-sentence in connection with the former. When the first whisper of these colonial crimes was heard, there was a strong tendency to regard it with suspicion, although more than one story of the want of discipline of some, by no means all, of the Colonials at the point had already been told by British Officers who had returned. One officer, in fact, declared to me that while the feeling of the Boers towards the regulars was excellent, the undisciplined excesses of some of the Colonials and Yeomanry had assured a feeling of intense hatred among our enemies. There can no longer be any reason to doubt that two Australian Officers apparently serving with an irregular corps—were guilty of such abominable atrocities that they were tried by court martial and promptly shot. The story is that these men not only shot, without any semblance of a trial, for Boers who had surrendered, but that they murdered both Boers and Natives through sheer lust of blood. Moreover, they are alleged to have murdered a German missionary, who had heard of their atrocious misdeeds, in order that they might silence him as to their crimes. A still more sinister touch has been given to-day to the revolting story by a British Officer who has just arrived at Southampton. A press telegram states that this officer declares there were thirty-one counts in the charge against the Australians, seven being for murder, and that women and children were included.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

The issue of the revenue returns for the financial year just ended, show that the estimates has been for once in a way, been fulfilled with remarkable accuracy. The total estimated income was £142,455,000, while the total realised income proves to be £142,997,999. It is impossible as yet to analyse the measuring of the detailed returns, in the absence of full information, but some of the figures of increase and decrease are noteworthy. Thus, there is a falling-off in excise of £1,602,905, indicating that there has been a reduction in the drink consumption, which is held to be a sure barometer of national prosperity, the argument of course being that people drink less when trade is bad, and money scarce. Sir William Harcourt Death Duties continue to show an extraordinary productivity. They have realised no less than £14,200,000, being an increase of £1,200,000 over last year's receipts, and £200,000 more than the Budget estimate. Customs show an increase of close upon five millions sterling, which will probably be found to be largely due to the sugar and coal duties. The Property and Income Tax returns show an increase of nearly eight millions sterling, which will hardly be regarded with joy, however, by hard-pressed British householders.

THE RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

When Parliament re-assembles on Monday after the Easter recess, the House of Commons will proceed forthwith to tackle the Government's Licensing Reform Bill. This measure has, oddly enough, emanating from a party which is commonly supposed, at least by its enemies, to find its strength in beer even more than the Bible—been received with a very considerable measure of support from temperance people. It is still doubtful, however, how far the legislature programme of Ministers for this Session is to be taken seriously. It is practically certain indeed, that they will find it impossible to pass all the first-class measures they have brought forward. The reform of procedure still blocks the way, the renovation of the rules of the House of Commons having been suspended at an interesting and highly critical point by the sickness of Mr. Balfour. The Education Bill, it is now clear, is going to prove an infinitely more controversial measure than was indicated by the tone and temper of the Opposition speeches when Mr. Balfour introduced the Bill, before its publication. Seen in cold print the Bill has assumed a most objectionable shape to certain of its critics, and there are indications that certain of its provisions will have to be modified considerably, if it is to have any chance of passing this Session. There is again the Irish Land Bill the latest of a long series. This measure has been hailed with a Nationalist chorus of approval, but this affords no guarantee that some of its details will not lead to prolonged debate. Altogether the chances of the Government securing any large and heroic legislative success are not very easy. The Whitsuntide recess will be followed by the Coronation festivities and the Session, albeit Parliament assembled earlier than usual, will not only be curtailed, but politicians will have their attention distracted from their work just as much as the "man in the street."

SOLDIER, SATRAP, STATESMAN.

Men, we know, never is but to be blessed, and perhaps it need not occasion much surprise that Lieutenant General Sir Andrew Clarke whose death on Saturday last has caused such widespread regret, was also among the vast army of disappointed men. Circumstances threw me into contact with him a great deal, and I always felt the highest respect for his versatile talents, but I do not know how the "Times" can make out that he received less than the share of honours to which he was entitled. To begin with, it is a fact, though the London papers do not seem to be aware of it, that for many years he had received the not unsubstantial pension of £3,000 per annum from the colony of Victoria for services which, though undoubtedly valuable, only extended, I believe, over a dozen years. This was of course in addition to his military pension, so that from the pecuniary point of view he could not be said to have been badly treated. Then some of the most desirable positions in the State had at various times been filled by him. Putting aside his Australian career, he had been Governor of the Straits Settlements, Special Commissioner to Siam, and Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, Inspector-General of Fortifications, and more recently Agent-General for Victoria. And then as to decorations he was a Grand Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George, a Companion of the Bath and a Companion of the order of the Indian Empire. Mere undecorated person would think that these Institutions ought to be enough to satisfy any man, and from what I knew of him I should have supposed that Sir Andrew Clarke had a soul above a somewhat ignoble ambition, so conspicuous in men of inferior minds. In the seventies as some of the papers point out he proceeded from his seat of Government—Singapore—to Perak and as the "Times" puts it by a succession of fair and well-conceived measures induced the Malay Chief to sign the Treaty of Pangka, which bound them to accept British Residents, a very important step. Sir Andrew had an idea that he might be interfered with by the timid people in Downing street and that the object of his mission to Perak might be frustrated. So in order to prevent anything of the kind, he arranged with the agent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company—the Madras-Penang line had been opened two years previously—that there should be an interruption in the cable until the business in Perak had been completed. Sir Andrew cabled home that he was just off to Perak. Then came the the "interruption." Immediately the line was again reported to be in working order—that is when Sir Andrew had got his treaty signed—came an order from home telling him not to go to Perak. It was then too late; Downing Street procrastination had been skilfully check mates. If Indian Viceroys and Governors could now and then be obliged in a similar manner how happy they would be, and how much better it might be for India!

THE "TIMES" ON THE ABOLITION OF SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD'S OFFICE.

An article in the "Times" of 1st April on "the Special Branch of the India Office," the late appointment of Sir George Birdwood has excited wide comment, and the greater significance is attached to it from its being generally attributed to that gentleman. I am at once able to clear up this personal question, which, like all personalities, is a matter of the foremost consideration with your quidnuncs; for a journalist having written to Sir George Birdwood, putting the question to him plumply, promptly received from him a reply which I am in a position to give you in full:—"My dear—As you are a journalist and have written to me as, above all else, another journalist, I will answer your inquisition, not as I would answer an impertinent layman, but with the fraternal frankness of our professional freemasonry. I have had nothing to do with the appearance of the article, directly or indirectly; except that it indeed expresses views which I have myself been expressing in and out of office for three years past and more, with strenuous iteration and insistence. Any one who knows me at all would at once perceive that the article is written infinitely better than I ever wrote even at best, between 20 and 30 years ago; while those who know me intimately and the superstitions I cherish (more wishing them true than intellectually convinced of their truth), would for a moment believe that I would have allowed any article of mine to appear on a 1st April! I always select auspicious dates for anything I write in the success of which I am seriously concerned; and so militant an article as this I should have postponed to St. George's Day, and then published it over my own name. For certain personal reasons, of quite uninteresting a character, I would on no account have had it appear just how. As frankly let me add, I thoroughly approve of the article. It puts the case clearly, succinctly, moderately, and with great cogency and weight, and it must have a good effect, so far, at least, as the good of India, and the reputation of the India Office is concerned. I have long known that there would be ructions over the matter, and before leaving office over and over again, gave warning of the same. The writer of the article has failed rather in my opinion in not giving sufficient credit to the work done at the Imperial Institute, but in this has possibly been influenced by the ignorant and utterly perverse views that have so long prevailed in India regarding the utility of the Imperial Institute, and he appears to be unaware of the efforts being made presently by Sir Fredrick Abel to establish in the City, in Fenchurch Street, a Commercial Enquiry Branch of the Imperial Institute. This letter seems to me to exhaust the personal phase of the matter for the larger aspects of it your readers must go to the article in the "Times" itself, which I will not attempt to summarise.

THE EASTERTIDE HOLIDAYS.

News and gossip of all kinds have been at a heavy discount for the last mail. Parliament has been enjoying its Easter recess, and the people have been holding holiday. Holiday-makers had too good an assortment of weather to be altogether pleasant, but they were much more fortunate than looked at one time probable. Good Friday and Easter Monday were ideal spring days, and the roads were in such perfect condition that it was little wonder to find them crowded with cyclists and motorists speeding away from the grey bricks of London town towards the open country with its quickening green of meadow and hedgerow, and its budding promise of leaf and flower. But a multitude of Londoners took their pleasure at their own doors, and there was a record influx of visitors to the Crystal Palace on Easter Monday, where the remains of the aerial machine in which Santos-Dumont came to grief and sustained a perilous ducking in the waters of the Mediterranean, were on view. I spent the afternoon with the Bank Holiday crowd at the Zoo, which was thronged with a joyous but decorous multitude—the official figures of visitors being 37,000. The favourite points of objective were the lion's house, the uphill house, and more particularly, the monkey-house. In the first and last the crowd was so great that it amounted to a crore and ingress and egress were alike difficult. The children were in great force, and officered by their parents, literally stormed the steps by which they mounted the backs of the camels—judiciously muzzled—for a penny ride, and clambered upon the wooden howdahs for twopence work of proad elevation upon the patient elephant which was rewarded with a liberal feast of more or less good things every time it returned to its starting point.

SACRED CONCERT AT PANCHGANI.

On Friday at the Mission School, Panchgani, a sacred concert arranged by the school, which is doing such excellent work in the district, was held. The proceeds were devoted to the Jubilee offering for the Zenana Bible Medical Mission, and Miss Pope and Miss Shaw, who specially interested themselves in the arrangement of the entertainment, deserve the utmost credit for the excellence of the programme. There was a capital attendance. Miss Gladys Fearn contributed as a pianoforte selection Beethoven's Sonata Pathetique. Miss Pope (contralto) rendered. "The Children's Home," and Miss D. Shaw (mezzo soprano) gave "Oh rest in the Lord." Miss Mary Evans, Miss Florence Smith and Master Willie Melling collaborated in the trio "The Resurrection" and the members of the Panchgani Church (choir) rendered very effectively the anthem "But the Lord is mindful of his own" (Mendelssohn) "Adeste Fideles" was also given as an instrumental trio. Miss Shaw (organ), Miss Mary Evans (piano) and Mr. Maidment (violin) taking part. It is almost superfluous to add that the programme was greatly appreciated.

The plague returns for the week ending April 12th show nominally 24,380 deaths against 23,286 in the week preceding, but the figures for the United Provinces are for the fortnight. Excluding these the principal figures are, the Punjab, 16,281 against 14,871; Bombay Districts, 2,093 against 3,170; Bengal Districts, 925 against 1,256; Calcutta, 603 against 689; Bombay City, 696 against 947.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the same Special Jury on Saturday, last at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed:—

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

Jadowji Parmanand, Kallianjee Mowjee, Dewkaran Meghjee, Merwanjee Nanabhoy Sakhatwalla, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatwalla, were again placed at the bar before his lordship and a Special Jury, charged with forging the will of one Purshotum Ludha, using as genuine a forged document, and fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in a judicial proceeding; and abetment of these offences.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. H. N. Haridas represented accused No. 1; Mr. Branson with the Hon. Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for No. 2; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Mr. Pundit, instructed by Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, for No. 3; Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. J. P. De Quadros, for No. 4; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for No. 5. The following gentlemen were on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, foreman.

Messrs. J. E. Kees,	Messrs. A. E. Duchesne
Krishnanath A. Kirtiker,	T. H. Hannah,
F. W. Cresswell,	L. B. Ker,
D. M. Forbes,	F. W. Gymer.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

The Advocate-General, in summing up to the jury on behalf of the prosecution, said in the course of the speeches made on behalf of the defence, counsel for the different accused took no objection as to the legality of the proceedings in any way, and even Mr. Lowndes admitted that the course taken by the prosecution in charging the prisoners jointly was sanctioned by law. The Advocate-General had, therefore, nothing to reply to with regard to any legal point that had been raised. The way in which he proposed to deal with the evidence that had been brought before the jury in this long case was as follows. He would give them a sketch of the points which he wished to touch upon. The first question was whether the will was a forgery. With regard to that they had three classes of evidence. They had the direct evidence of Krishna, the internal evidence afforded by the two wills and the book Ex. I., and lastly, the various circumstances which had to be considered in regard to the question whether Krishna's story was true or false. Krishna was a convict, he being convicted in July 1900, for the crime of forgery, and was now in jail under a sentence of six years. So that it was difficult to say why Krishna should come forward and say that he had forged a document and render himself and others liable to a prosecution if they were absolutely innocent of any such crime. "Prima facie" there was no reason for supposing that Krishna would not say the truth. It was, however, to be considered that he was a convict and that he was, according to his own statement, an accomplice. According to law the jurors were not prevented from acting on the uncorroborated evidence of a witness. But here there was corroborative evidence which was given in such a manner as to lead them to believe that Krishna's story was mainly a true one. Krishna's evidence was discussed at great length, and counsel thought the most convenient course would be to follow Mr. Lowndes, and try to answer the various points which he had raised while addressing the jury. The first point raised by Mr. Lowndes was why should Krishna make a confession before Mr. Browin on the 15th November 1901? The answer was a very simple one. While Krishna was in jail, he somehow came to know that proceedings had been taken in the High Court with reference to the wills. He knew that one of them was a forgery and that he himself was the forger. He must have probably thought that if the will was rejected by the Court as a forgery, it was possible that proceedings might be taken against him, and that he would get a further term of imprisonment. He, therefore, sent for Mr. Brewin and made his confession, the hope that being already a condemned convict, it was unlikely that Government would wish to send him to a further term of imprisonment if he would be instrumental in getting the conviction of the other persons concerned. Counsel submitted this was an ample motive for his confession, and the fact that it was made at the time when the testamentary suits was pending in the High Court, confirm the view he had put forward. Mr. Lowndes' next point was how did Sanjana find out Krishna in March or April 1900, for the purpose of forgery? It appeared from certain proceedings in the court at Poona that Sanjana appeared in that case and had the opportunity of examining Krishna as a witness. It was quite likely that Sanjana might then have found the man a likely person to forge documents and the knowledge then gained of him might have induced Sanjana to employ him for the purposes of forging the will in dispute. Another point raised by Mr. Lowndes was, why should a Gujarati document be forged by a Maratha? Counsel submitted that an expert forger, who forged on the method described by Krishna, could forge a document in any language, whether it was Maratha, Gujarati, English or Chinese, Krishna offered in Court to give a demonstration to Mr. Haridas of the way in which he had forged the will, but he was stopped and he did not do it. As to the marks of rubbing on exhibit F counsel contended that if they looked at it with a magnifying glass, they would see that there were a number of obvious places where rubbing had taken place. He had tested exhibit J in the same manner, but could not discover any pencil marks on it. He next contended that exhibit F must have been traced from exhibit J and not exhibit J from exhibit F as suggested by Mr. Lowndes. The next point taken was that the second draft prepared by Jadowjee was very curious. They had corroboration of that in two ways, namely in the two sheets that were handed in by Jadowjee, and in the half sheets. The letter was shown to Jadowjee who said it was no part of his writing and thought it was like his writing. There was strong corroboration of Krishna's statement that the half sheet was written by Jadowjee. The next point was as to the anonymous letter. After commenting upon the letters, counsel said the next point was as to Krishna leaving for Poona after writing the will. There was no reason why Krishna should not leave for his native place: it was quite natural for him to do so. Then as to there being three witnesses to the will, counsel said the idea was to have a Hindu witness, and two Parsee witnesses in order to avert suspicion. Sanjana was acquainted with Jadowjee, and he was handy, and they also found another Parsee to attest the will. There were certain other points, linternal evidence, to show that the will was a forgery. The evidence of Merwanjee and Professor Gujjar mentioned certain facts which attracted their attendion upon a persual of the will. For instance, the affix "bai" to the name of Manek, widow of Jadowjee, was an improbable thing in a Hindu's will. There was no reason, counsel argued, against Purshotum wishing to make a will in 1899, although he was a young man of 29 years. In the will in which probate was granted there was provision made for making Jadowjee the residuary legatee which was very unlikely. On a consideration of all these circumstances, counsel asked the jury to infer that the will on which probate was obtained was a forged will and that Krishna's story was true. On Purshotum Ludha's death Dewkaran said he wrote a letter to Jadowjee enquiring about the real state of affairs, and so Dewkaran was the first person to make enquiry whether Purshotum had made a will. The next enquiry about the will came from Sakiatwalla, who was then at Viramgaum, and who wrote to Banatwalla. So the third, fourth, and fifth accused started the enquiries about the will. Merwanjee, solicitor, went and examined the will, and pronounced it to be a forgery. Then came the anonymous letter, which Krishna said he wrote, and which could not have been written by any other person. It showed that Sanjana was watching Krishna and Bhoiytee, both of whom he knew. Then came the letter from Sakiatwalla on the 15th May. The prosecution alleged that Sakiatwalla was in want of money, and that he asked for Rs. 500 before he made his affidavit. The suggestion of the prosecution further was that the Rs. 2000 from Bomonjee were used to induce Dewkaarn and Banatwalla to make their affidavits. The next thing that happened was that Bomonjee Patel got Mr. Warden, pleader, to write a letter demanding the repayment of the Rs. 2,000. After further commenting upon the evidence, counsel asked the jury to infer that Jadowjee was the person who got the will forged for his own advantage; and that Dewkaran was a party to it.

The Advocate-General, continuing his remarks after tiffin, said that coming to the case of Cullianjee, they found he had been connected with the conspirators from the beginning. He was frequently with Jadowjee at Sanjana's office; and he was supposed to lend money to the conspirators. Having regard to the connection of Cullianjee with Jadowjee, there was no improbability in Krishna's statements relating to Cullianjee. Bhoity, when he gave his evidence about Cullianjee, came by a long tiring journey from Poona and was suffering from fever, and naturally he did not at the time remember all that had occurred. In this case, again, there was ample evidence of documents corroborative of Krishna's statements. Krishna had given evidence directly implicating Cullianjee; and there was the indirect evidence of other

household books did not bear out the statement. The jury would judge whether the reasons given for raising the loan were true reasons. The learned Advocate's suggestion was that the money was borrowed really for paying the co-accused. The money had not been repaid yet.

Mr. Branson: My learned friend should in fairness state the reason Mr. Brewin prevented the ornaments from being redeemed.

The Advocate-General, continuing his remarks, said the case for the prosecution was that the subsequent entries were made for the purpose of warding off suspicion. If the jury looked at the books, they would find that the suspicious entry was the last entry on the page. Entries had been made on the credit side to make the totals tally; so that Cullianjee, who had entered the conspiracy from the beginning, had put on the guise of the money-lender to conceal the real character of the transactions in which he was engaged. Then the jury would find that no ledger account had been produced, which they would have expected to find, had the transactions been of a *bona fide* character. Then they would find that the new system of accounts was inaugurated in December, by carrying the household account to the shop account. After Krishna was convicted and sentenced, Cullianjee borrowed a sum of Rs. 900 and went off to Kolhapur for the alleged purpose of selling aloes in the native states. The whole of the evidence relating to Cullianjee, counsel said, went to corroborate Krishna's statement that Cullianjee was connected with the conspirators, from the beginning. Coming to the case of Saklatwalla, counsel remarked that the letter he wrote from Viramgaum was suspicious on the face of it. He wished to take immediate steps regarding the will. What could be the reason for his anxiety in the matter after he had attested the will, and his client was dead? Was not the anxiety suspicious? It all pointed to a pre-concerted arrangement. After referring to the evidence at some length, the learned Advocate said it all pointed to a pre-arranged plan as far as Saklatwalla was concerned.

The proceedings were interrupted two or three times at this stage, in consequence of the accused Jadowjee leaving the court, as he suffered from fits of vomiting.

The Advocate-General proceeded to say that Saklatwalla averred that he was paid Rs. 30 for his fee for attesting. The counterfoil books were produced; and the Chief Justice had drawn the Jury's attention to the state of the books and the receipts. It appeared, then, that Saklatwalla had fabricated the two counterfoils of 23rd June. If they were fabricated, what reliance could be placed on the counterfoil of 4th December? And how could the jury rely on the statements of a man who was found guilty of fabricating documents produced in court?

Saklatwalla: I wish to speak, my lord, about the last remarks of Counsel.

Chief Justice: I cannot hear you.

The Advocate-General, continuing his remarks, said that Saklatwalla had just found a document to have been written before Purshotum's death, whereas it was written after the death. He had also been shewn to have attested the forged will, and to have been in concert with the other conspirators. Coming to the case of Banatwalla, Mr. Scott said that, although a man of some property at one time, which was sold afterwards, he was hard pressed for money in 1901. As to the evidence regarding his character, counsel said it did not count for much. Then, why should a Parsee take so much interest in the affairs of a Hindu? The reason was that he was in concert with Jadowjee and assisted in the forging of the will. The letter he produced to prove the genuineness of the will, bore internal evidence of its being a concoction. Counsel said, with regard to the mutilation of the book, that the index had been torn off to conceal the fraud. Unfortunately a suggestion was made that the mutilation might have been made by the police. The jury had, however, the evidence of every one who had anything to do with the book, that the index had been torn sometime before. One point was clear, that it was not done by the police. It was to be presumed that Banatwalla tore off the page to conceal evidence of the fraud. Some of the books, after mutilation, appeared to have been rebound. Then with regard to the letter of the 11th January, counsel remarked that it bore internal evidence of being fabricated. Upon the whole of the case, the learned Advocate submitted that there was ample evidence to convict Banatwala.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S SUMMING UP.

The Chief Justice then summed up the evidence. The charges against the accused, his lordship remarked, were three. They were charged with being implicated, either as principals or abettors, in three separate offences. The first offence was that of forging a will, the second was that of using it as genuine before the Prothonotary of the High Court; and the third, of using it before Mr. Justice Russell. Having explained the sections under which the accused were charged, his lordship shortly called the attention of the jury to the undisputed facts of the case. Purshotam Ludha, whose will was said to have been forged, succeeded on his father's decease to property worth a lakh and a quarter or thereabouts. On the 15th November 1899, he was married to one Maneckbai, daughter of the witness Mathuradas, who figured so prominently in these proceedings. The youngman fell ill somewhere about 13th March 1900, and died on the 17th March. On the 3rd April an application was made by Mathuradas, for letters of administration which were granted on the 13th June, three days later, Jadowji made his application for obtaining the probate of the will, which was not granted. He had to file a suit in the following December and in support of it certain affidavits were made. In the end, the suit was dismissed. About these facts there was no question. The subject matter of the changes in this case was the will put forward by Jadowji, which was said to be a forged one, and of which, it was alleged, a criminal use was made by the accused in connection with the application for probate. The dramatic incidents of the whole story were to be found in the evidence of Krishna. He had brought before them some of the accused, if not all, and it was still more apparent from his evidence that Sanjana had a hand in the transaction. According to the prosecution, Sanjana was the Hamlet of the piece. He was not there, and they did not know where he was. The first point to be considered was whether the will (exhibit F), upon which the whole charge was based, was fabricated, as the prosecution said, or was it a will of Purshotum Ludha executed in December before his death, as alleged by the defence? His Lordship said, in dealing with the point, they should first consider the evidence of Krishnaji. Mr. Branson had very clearly pointed out to them how they should treat the evidence of that man. The law was happily clear in this country as to how far an accomplice was a confident witness. It required the Court to presume that an accomplice was unworthy of credit unless he was corroborated in material particulars, and in considering the evidence of Krishnaji, his lordship remarked; the jurors ought to be satisfied that they had some corroboration of his narrative so far as it effected each one of the accused to whom his evidence related. His lordship then proceeded to analyse generally the evidence of Krishnaji with regard to his four visits to Bombay and the circumstances connected with the forgoing of the will. He next touched upon his evidence affecting each of the accused seperately, and the corroboration of that evidence by other witnesses. In concluding his address, his lorship referred at some length to the multilation of the counterfoil book. He said he very much regretted that such a thing should happen in his court. The suggestion was that the missing letter was torn off by the police. Evidence was taken on the point of all who had anything to do with it. The evidence of Mr. Crawford, solicitor for Banatwala was no doubt to be accepted, but he was not able to say that he had previously seen the letter in the book. As to Bomonji, his lordship had nothing to say against his honesty, but his evidence was by no means conclusive, and he did not appear to be quite an accurate observer. What did the police say? He did not wish to stand up as the champion of anybody, but when imputations were brought up against any man, he was always anxious to have the matter cleared out. Mr. Brewin, Inspector Sloane, Mr. Sorabji and others swore positively that page 214 was not in the book when they examined it. There was no doubt that the page had been torn off. But, by whom? The torn page was the letter written by Pitamber to Banatwala, and it was for the jury to decide whether it was to the interest of the police or the accused to destroy it.

It was nearly 7-30 p. m. when the jurors retired to consider their verdict. On their return fifteen minutes later, the foreman said that the jury unanimously found all the accused guilty of the three charges laid against them.

His Lordship, in passing sentence upon the accused, remarked that they had been found guilty by a unanimous verdict of the jury after a patient hearing of most wicked and serious crimes. He thought he would be failing in his duty if he did not pass upon them sentences of severity, so that others might take a warning. He sentenced each accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment on each of the three charges—the sentences to run concurrently.

His Lordship thanked the jurors for the patient manner in which theyhad tried the case, and said they had rendered very valuable service to the public. Considering the time the hearing of the case had taken up, he would exempt them from serving on the jury for a period of two years. His lordship added that the police in charge of the case deserved great praise for the manner in which they had investigated the case.

The Sessions were then adjourned till this (Monday) morning.

THE Deputy Conservator of Forests, Chamba district, states that there were three light falls of snow during the month of March. Reports received from Kabul for the period from 10th December to 31st March show that very little snow fell in Kabul during the past winter. A few light showers of rain were received up to the end of February, but during March showers were more numerous, the precipitation for the month amounting to 2·29 inches.

FOREIGN LOCOMOTIVES IN EGYPT AND INDIA.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued containing correspondence respecting the comparative merits of British, Belgian, and American locomotives in Egypt. The correspondence arose out of a question asked last session by Sir Alfred Hickman, who desired that trials should be made as to the consumption of fuel in the American and Belgian locomotives in use on the Egyptian railways, it having been officially reported that American locomotives in use in Burma consumed 35 per cent. more fuel than English locomotives doing similar work. Lord Cromer had special investigations made by Major Johnstone, President of the Railway Board, and Mr. Trevithick, the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent of the Egyptian Railways, and the documents include a variety of technical reports and a long covering despatch from Lord Cromer, who says:—

Major Johnstone, while endorsing all that Mr. Trevithick states, points out "that the American types are an object-lesson as to the disadvantages of standardisation where it prevents the introduction of improvements of design." He proceeds:—

It appears, however, that it is not so much in the matter of price as in respect to the period required for construction that the American manufacturers have had the greatest advantage, not only over British, but over all other competitors. The figures in this connection are, indeed, very remarkable. On the two occasions given by Mr. Trevithick, when British and American firms entered into competition, the former offered to complete the orders in 48 and in 90 weeks repectively. The American offers, on the other hand, were for delivery in 18 and 35 weeks, if the Egyptian designs and specifications were followed, or in 12 and 30 weeks if certain changes in the designs were allowed.

It cannot be doubted that the main reason why so many orders for railway and other plant required in Egypt have recently been given to America is that American firms have been able to execute them with extraordinary rapidity. . . .

After quoting several instances in point given by Major Johnstone, he says:—The main reason for the great superiority of the Americans in respect to time of delivery is unquestionably the same as that to which I have alluded in discussing the question of price—namely, the adoption in America of the system of standardising the shapes and sizes of the different portions of the machines. I do not possess sufficient knowledge of the subject to express an opinion as to whether these are the sole reasons of the superiority. The difference in the times of delivery between the American and European firm is so great that I cannot help suspecting that some other reason must have contributed to the result. Possibly at the time the tenders were invited, the principal British and continental manufacturers had their hands already so full that they were unable or unwilling to execute the Egyptian orders speedily.

As to the quality of materials and of workmanship, on which the cost of repairs, and, to a considerable extent, the consumption of oil mainly depend, Lord Cromer explains no conclusive opinion can be formed on the evidence of the reports annexed to the despatch. He continues:—

Major Johnstone states in detail the differences between the British and American engines.

As regards the relative merits of Belgian and British engines, Major Johnstone makes the following remarks:—

"In the case of the Belgian and British-made engines employed here, the design is identical, and the differences consist in material and workmanship.

"There is very little to be said against the Belgian workmanship except against that part of the workmanship which is expended on making the material harder and more durable.

"As regards coal consumption—which depends upon the evaporative efficiency of the boiler, and the thermal and mechanical efficiency of the locomotive—there is practically no difference. The small difference I have noticed have been in favour of the Belgian, as against the English, but they are so small as to be within the limits of probable error of the experiments.

"There is no reason to suppose that there is any marked difference in the consumption of oil.

"The failures of the Belgian engines—and they have been very frequent—have been in most cases due to the materials of the boiler, but the materials of the engine also compare unfavourably in some cases with those of the English engines.

"I regret that I cannot give accurate figures as to the difference in cost of repairs. From statements received from Mr. Trevithick, and from the Accounts Department, I think that the difference in cost for the first five or ten years, at least, cannot be less than 0 engine per year, and there is no reason to suppose that it can be more than 30. After 10 or 15 years probably all the defective parts of a Belgian engine would be replaced, and the two engines would be virtually equal."

It is, however, in respect to the relative consumption of coal that the recent trials are of special value. The most scrupulous care was taken to render the trials fair. On this point Mr. Trevithick says:—"These comparisons have been carried out under exceptionally favourable circumstances, inasmuch as the locomotives employed were typical of their respective countries in design and manufacture, and the trials were personally conducted, and the results conjointly signed by a representative sent out by the American builders, and a locomotive inspector of the Egyptian Railway Administration."

Trials were made with both goods and passenger engines. It was found (inclosure No. 1) that, in the case of goods engines, the American consumed 25·4 per cent. more coal than the British engine, while the latter was drawing 14·2 per cent. more load. In the case of the passenger engines, the American was 50 per cent. more than the British consumption, with the same average load. This latter difference represented, at 34s. 2d. per ton (the average price paid last year by the Railway Board), an additional cost of £400 per engine.

Major Johnstone, in reviewing these figures, says, speaking more especially of the passenger engines:—

"The contrast between about 20 lb. of coal per mile in the best runs of the British engine, and over 60 lb. in the hardest runs of the American, is quite extraordinary. On the whole the superiority of the British type is fully established; but it is clear that the passenger engine is a bad example of American practice.

The general conclusion to be drawn from these trials is, I think, that, in respect to price, British manufacturers can well hold their own in cases where special designs have to be executed; that in respect to quality, the work they turn out is at least equal, and often superior, to that of American or Belgian competitors and that, in respect to the consumption of coal, they have a decided superiority over American, though not apparently over Belgian manufacturers. The British weak point is the time required for executing orders. It is to this subject that I venture to draw the special attention of all who may be interested in the matter. I am not competent to express any personal opinion as to the extent to which it would be possible or desirable to imitate the Americans in adopting the principle of standardisation, on which the low prices and quick delivery of the American manufacturers mainly depend.

In a posteript Lord Cromer states that he received further memorandum from Mr. Trevithick, in which he makes some very interesting remarks upon the relative merits of various types of engines which have from time to time been purchased by the Egyptian railway administration. After reviewing the circumstance of the case, he adds, Mr. Trevithick condemns "the policy of accepting the lowest tender" as "short-sighted." Lord Cromer endorses this opinion, but says that it has to be borne in mind as regards locomotives that the policy has not, at all events recently, been fully applied. He does not think that system requires change, but points out that he has already made suggestions as to how it may be usefully modified in its applications.

A correspondent writes to the "Times":—

Readers of the "Times" may remember that, in numerous articles and letters printed during the last year or two with reference to the comparatively slow development of our English iron and engineering trades, the question of the unnecessary multiplication of types and patterns has been constantly raised. They may remember, too, that a committee to deal with this question, so far as Indian railways are concerned, was appointed by Lord Curzon, and met in Calcutta last December. A paper dealing with the conclusions of that committee has now been printed by Col. Gardiner, R.E., who, after 30 years' experience in India, during which he was successively agent (general manager) of the East Indian Railway and member of the Supreme Government, is now chairman of the Madras Railway Company. Over the question of the standardisation of what may be called stores of supplies, the innumerable bolts and nuts and cotters and such like used in the maintenance and repair of rolling stock, Col. Gardiner passes lightly, and in any case the matter would be too technical for these columns. But in reference to the dimensions of rolling stock, size, and weight of engines and vehicles, and the character of the road over which they are to travel, Col. Gardiner goes into more detail, and the general principles of his argument are of considerable public interest. Broadly it comes to this—that though English engines and English rolling stock are admittedly too small for economical haulage, and though India has the advantage of a gauge 9-1-2 inches wider than our own, Indian railways are afflicted with engines even smaller and weaker than our own, while even the English toy goods trucks carry 11 per cent more weight per foot of length than Indian waggons are allowed to carry.

The proposals of the Indian committee, based on recommendations of the Government Director of State Railway Construction, would apparently bring up the Indian standard nearly to the level of the practice which is rapidly being abandoned in England as insufficient, and which has long been left far behind in the United States. It is proposed, for example, to sanction in India as a new departure, subject to serious restrictions, and on first-class lines only, a minimum weight of 18 tons on locomotive driving axles. Even English conservatism has long admitted 19 to 20 tons, while America has gone 10 to 15 per cent. higher again. But the maximum of 18 tons is only to be admitted on rails of a minimum of 90 lb. per yard, a weight of rail absolutely non existent in India, not to be found on many of our own main lines, and practically unknown in America except in a few special localities in the North-East Atlantic States. One wonders what the Government Director would have said had he travelled, as he might have done only four years ago, in a heavy Pullman car behind a full-sized express locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad with a train booked to run 53 miles in 60 minutes over rails which when they were new only weighed 50lb. per yard. American practice, which carries the bulk of the heaviest traffic over rails usually of 72lb. or 75 lb. weight, has shown conclusively that the proposed Indian standard gives an unnecessary and extravagant factor of safety. And it has shown, as Col. Gardiner notices, another thing. In England, where iron is cheap and wood and labour are dear, and where the never-ceasing traffic makes renewals difficult and therefore costly, there is no doubt justification for using a heavy rail with few sleepers. But in America a road, equally good for everything but fast express traffic, can be made with a 60lb. rail laid on an almost continuous bed of sleepers. Yet the Indian Government must have its 90lb. rail, even if the line runs through the heart of a Burman teak forest.

Space will not permit me to follow Col. Gardiner in his remarks as to goods waggons and metre gauge rolling stock. But the features I have noted as to broad gauge engines are typical of the Indian position in these cases also. The matter is certainly one of great importance in reference to the development of the resources of India; and it is to be hoped that Indian railway shareholders and the engineering profession will support Colonel Gardiner's efforts to press the subject upon the attention of the Government both in India and in this country.

INDIA AND THE NEW ARMY SCHEME.

THE following letter is published in the "Times"—

Sir,—Under Mr. Brodrick's scheme for increasing the pay of the British Army, the British Exchequer is to pay £1,048,000, of the increased cost, the Indian Exchequer £783,000.

Men are not sent to India until they are 20 years of age, and practically all the British soldiers serving in India will receive the increased rate of pay. The scheme therefore imposes the "maximum charge on India, and of the increased cost to the Empire India will bear more than two-fifths. For this addition of £ 783,000 to her military expenditure, India will not obtain any additional military strength. Mr. Brodrick said that "intimation had been made as early as possible to the Indian Government." But the scheme has apparently been launched without waiting for their reply, and we are as yet unaware of what representations they have made.

It is the repetition of an old story the recurrence of an old grievance.

Changes are from time to time made in our Army system at home to suit home needs, financial, military, or political. Indian interests are not adequately considered, or not considered until after a decision has been arrived at, but India, all the same has to bear her full share of the consequent additional expense. Every Indian Viceroy and every Indian Government for the last 30 years has protested—and invain—against the practice. But never before at one time has so large an additional charge as this been placed on the Indian Exchequer by the Home Government. It is true that it will not be payable in full for two years to come. But it is a permanent charge, and a permanent addition of three-quarters of a million, per annum to military expenditure is a serious matter to the Indian taxpayer.

Little more than a year ago it was agreed by the home Government, in consequence of the report of the Welby Commission, to take over one-half of the sea transport and some other charges, and relieve India to the extent of a quarter of a million per annum. This was assented to on the broad general ground that the apportionment of charge between India and England needed re-adjustment in fairness to India.

This year we turn the tables upon India and impose on her an additional charge of three times the amount we have just remitted. Is this fair? Is this the treatment which the people of this country desire to meet out to India? It is a poor return to India for the services which she has rendered to us in South Africa. The prompt despatch of British troops from India at the outbreak of the Afridi rising of the war, Indian troops relieved British troops in Ceylon, Singapore, Mauritius, and elsewhere, and got them free for service in South Africa.

And India sent efficient Volunteers from the European population and efficient bearer and other corps from the native population. The charges for the use of these forces outside India have been borne, as it was only just they should be borne, by the home Government.

Most than this, as we know, the South African war has stopped the annual reliefs to the British forces in India, and some 15,000 men or more are now continuing service there under special bounties who will all claim their discharge the moment the war is over. Their places cannot be immediately filled by seasoned soldiers, and the British force in India must necessarily be weaker in efficiency than normal for some years; and yet she is to pay £ 786,000. a year more for it.

The Government's reply is that changes in the British Army must apply to the whole British Army, and that British troops in India are part of the British Army. Whilst on Indian service they are paid for by India. If it is necessary in the general interests of the British Army to increase the pay of the British soldiers, India must pay at the higher scale the British soldiers in her service. But the home Government, if it cannot avoid placing a large increase of charge on an inelastic revenue like that of India, drawn from a very poor population, ought in the wider interests of the welfare of the Empire, to make a point not the same item of reducing the financial inequality thereby caused, by a reduction or re-adjustment of other charges.

How can that best be done? Are we liberal or illiberal towards India in the apportionment of charge? What does India contribute towards Imperial defence?

The military strength of India is the main factor in the strength of our Empire in the East. In virtue of that strength Great Britain is a great Asiatic Power. In maintaining that military strength on a high state of efficiency, India discharges not merely an Indian but an Imperial duty, and she has a claim that in the discharge of that duty the Imperial Exchequer shall bear its fair share. And yet, as a matter of fact, in so far as the military defence of India is concerned, India pays every thing, the United Kingdom nothing.

What are India's military payments? She bears the entire cost of the Army, British and native, within her borders. She provides guns, ammunition, and warlike stores for them, and builds and maintains all barracks. All military works, whether for the British or the native army, for Imperial or more particularly Indian defence, are constructed and paid for by India. India is the only part of the British Empire that has had no share in the many millions that have been devoted to purposes of Imperial defence from the British Exchequer or under the Military and Naval Works Acts of recent years.

Besides these military payments within her own borders, she pays an appropriation in aid of home military expenditure of more than £1,500,000 a year. Of this about a million is for pensions and non-effective services of the troops, on the Indian establishment. The remainder, amounting to more than £500,000 a year is a capitation grant under which India pays to the British Exchequer £7 10s. per head for every British soldier in service in India. The £7 10s. is represented as the cost price of the recruiting and training of the British soldier at the time he is sent out to India. The charge has no parallel elsewhere in the Empire. It would never have been made "de novo;" its origin dates back to the time when India had a European force of her own, and for its service a recruiting station of her own in this country.

Nothing has given rise to more frequent and long-continued disputes between the two Governments since 1861. The War Office and the India Office never agree, and as Sir H. Brackenbury has said, "Nobody in India believes in the fairness of the capitation charge."

The claim of India on equitable grounds for a remission of this charge was strong before; it will be stronger now.

The home Government by their "fiat" are increasing the military expenditure of India by £786,000 a year. They allow that the necessity that has caused this increased charge is due to general causes affecting the Empire at large and particularly South Africa, and is not due to specifically Indian needs. The Indian Government can fairly claim a financial set-off from the mother country.

Even though this capitation charge were remitted, India would under Mr. Brodrick's scheme still have its expenditure increased by about £150,000 a year. Something, however, would be done to lessen the burden and to rectify the balance, and a long-standing subject of political dispute between the two Governments would be removed.

Anyhow, whether this charge be remitted or not, I venture to submit that India has a just claim that, in this or in some other way, a portion of the extra expenditure entailed on her by the new scheme should be made good to her. If we increase the pay of our soldiers for our own necessities, we should pay for it ourselves, and not shift a large part of the burden upon India.—Yours faithfully,

12 South Street, Park Lane. T. R. Buchanan.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND'S INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE.

VIENNA, March 30 ("Times").—In my telegram published on Wednesday last, I wrote as follows:—"There is every indication that the conclusion of peace will find the authority and prestige of England among foreign nations increased and fortified to a very considerable extent." The comments of the "Novoe Vremya," one of the most Anglophobe newspapers on the Continent on the Anglo-Persian Convention, confirm as regards Asia what I knew to be the case in Europe. Nobody can for a moment suppose that the war has affected British prestige in America; so that on the whole it may fairly be said that England's position in the world has lost nothing by the war, but has, on the contrary, gained a great deal more than most people at home had hitherto realised.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

THE MEETING AT VENICE.

The following telegrams are arranged in chronological order:—The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on March 28:—

In its evening edition of yesterday, and again in an article this morning, the "Pester Lloyd" makes the significant remark that—"At the interview in Venice Count von Bulow and Signor Prinetti may have discussed the relations between Germany and Italy, but, as regards the renewal of the Triple Alliance, nothing positive can have been decided upon, because Austria-Hungary, which also belongs to the League, was not present at the interview." Nothing of this sort was ever said by a Government organ of this country during the former negotiations for the renewal of Treaties, and, as Count Goluchowski cannot be supposed to be jealous of Count von Bulow's laurels—if any are to be plucked on the present occasion—there must be some weighty reason for Austria desiring to be heard separately on the matter. For instance, if one may be allowed to suggest, the idea may be that Germany should not pay for the renewal of the alliance with Austrian coin.

The Berlin correspondent of the same paper observed on the same day:—None of the more trustworthy telegrams which have reached Berlin from Venice yesterday and to-day deny any longer the great political significance of the meeting. It is on the contrary, frankly admitted, despite all contradictory rumours in the Vienna "Politische Correspondenz" and "Neue Freie Presse," that the maintenance and continuation of the complete commercial and political understanding of all the three Triple Alliance Powers are stake.

Reuter's Venice correspondent telegraphed (March 28):—Signor Prinetti left this morning for Bologna. He seems much pleased at the results of the conferences which he has had with Count von Bulow.

The "Berlin Post" (March 30) in an obviously inspired paragraph, learns that a detailed and exceedingly friendly exchange of views took place between the two statesmen, which will unquestionably contribute to promote the satisfactory settlement of all disputable questions. "The renewal of the Triple Alliance," says the Conservative organ, "may be regarded as assured, although the conclusion of the negotiations is still pending."

"The National Zeitung" (March 30) expresses itself to the same effect.

"The Vossische Zeitung" (March 30) comes substantially to the same conclusions as its Conservative and National Liberal contemporaries, but speaks more emphatically on the subject of the Triple Alliance, and takes occasion to administer a rebuke to some leading organs of the Italian Press for their too pronounced Francophil sentiments.

With reference to the announcement made by the "Politische Correspondenz," to the effect that the Governments of the three Powers are already agreed in all essentials as to the renewal of the alliance, the Radical organ observes:—The "Politische Correspondenz" obtains its information from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs. It is undoubtedly correctly informed when it declares, as we have repeatedly maintained ourselves, that the parties to the Triple Alliance are already in all essentials agreed upon its renewal. They were agreed before Count von Bulow started on his holiday.

The "Times" correspondent at Rome remarks (March 30):—The cryptic nature of the utterances of the official Press on the subject of the interview at Venice between Count von Bulow and Signor Prinetti justifies the suspicion that the character of the intercourse between the two men was abstract rather than concrete. Count von Bulow probably observed the line laid down in his reply to Signor Prinetti's application for an interview—that he would be glad to see Signor Prinetti as an old acquaintance, but that he was coming to Italy for a holiday, not to talk business. The semi-official "Agenzia Italiana" publishes a note declaring the two Ministers to have "recognised the identity of their views, and to have agreed that no serious difficulties impede the renewal of the Italo-German commercial treaty. Both manifested a keen and sincere desire to maintain the intimate relations existing between the allied nations."

Apart from the question of what Signor Prinetti and Count von Bulow may or may not have said to each other, there is good reason to believe that the Triple Alliance will be renewed without important modification. In the best-informed diplomatic circles, the readiness of Germany to concede easy terms in regard to commercial treaties is construed as a sign that she will be less yielding on the subject of a political alliance.

FRENCH VIEWS.

In the "Debats," on March 31, M. Alcide Ebray declares that no doubt the Triple Alliance will be renewed, but that the clauses it contains hostile to France must be eliminated because, Italy cannot, any more than anyone else, be at the same time the friend and foe of anyone. Insisting on the modifications which have taken place in the European Situation within the last few years, this writer notes with great satisfaction that the "Standard," which is a partisan of the integral renewal of the Triple Alliance, has been itself obliged to recognise by the organ of its Rome correspondent, that such a thing has become "difficult." M. Ebry goes on to point out with evident and very natural pleasure, that even some German organs of the Press and especially the "Frankfort Gazette" have pronounced in the same sense. The "Frankfort Gazette" declared, in an article published last Saturda, "It is evident that Italians can no longer enter into engagements which would be directed against their new friends the French."

The "Temps" says: If a general impression can be obtained from the rather obscure semi-official declarations it is that things remain as they were. It is that the Triple Alliance and the international system which has existed in Europe for a quarter of a century still exists. It is that neither on the part of Italy nor on the part of Germany is there any fixed design or even consciousdesire to repudiate the pastor even to slacken the existing arrangements and seek new combinations.

However, this semi-official organ of the Quai d'Orsay goes on to indicate the changes which have occurred recently, and then proceeds:—New facts have arisen, new forces have come into play and new attractions make their influence felt. If it is true the Triple Alliance exists, that it is in all likelihood destined to be renewed for a further period, and that its members can really believe it is intact and affirm its indefinite duration, it is also true that it is no longer what it was, that it has undergone a mysterious and fatal warning, and that it is no longer incompatible with other friendships.

COUNT VON BULOW INTERVIEWED.

Rome, April 1 ("Times").—The "Giornale d'Italia" publishes this evening a short account of a conversation which one of its representatives had with Count von Bulow at Venice. In reply to questions, the Chancellor said that Germany, which was desirous of peace, could not but be favourable to the improvement in Franco-Italian relations, which did not affect the Triple Alliance since the latter was directed to the maintenance of peace and guaranteed in equal degree the needs and interests of its three members. His meeting with Signor Prinetti at Venice had changed nothing in Italo-German relations, which had never ceased to be marked by reciprocal confidence. With regard to an eventual Italian occupation of Tripoli Count von Bulow stated that Germany had no other interest in the Mediterranean than to see the legitimate influence of her allies develop pacifically. German applauded everything likely to contribute to the prestige of Italy and did not doubt the wisdom of the Italian Government.

After praising the Moderation of the new German tariff, which would afford an excellent basis for the renewal of commercial treaties, and declaring that Germany saw no reason for alarm in the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, nor in the Franco-Russian declaration, since both proposed the maintenance of the integrity of China and freedom of trade in the Far East, Count von Bulow concluded by expressing the conviction that the Albanian question would cause no discord between Italy and Austria, since both countries desired the maintenance of the status quo.

Berling, April 2 ("Times").—The "National Zeitung" learns from a well-informed quarter that the question of Tripoli was discussed at the meeting of Count von Bulow with Signor Prinetti in Venice. The German Chancellor left the Indian Foreign Secretary in no doubt that Germany would certainly place no obstacles in the way of the Italian Government should this question become ripe at some future date.

The "North German Gazette" reproduces the interview which Count von Bulow accorded to a representative of the "Giornale d' Italia," and which is thus semi-officially accepted as authentic.

THE NEAR EAST.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Vienna (March 28):—To-day almost all the Vienna journals devote leading articles to the situation in the Near East. The "Neue Freie Presse," after pointing to the dangers ahead in the Balkan Peninsula, assures its readers that the Austro-Russi an Agreement guarantees the world against the perils that would be involved in extensive disturbances but perhaps, the most important feature of the article of the "Fremdenblatt" is its appeal to the Porte not to lose the opportunity of improving the condition of the people and thus entailing itself to their gratitude. This necessity was pointed out in my own message published on the 15th inst.

The only hope that the Sultan will at the eleventh hour listen to such advice, and thus prevent the soil of European Turkey from being further saturated with the blood of the Christian population depends upon his being given distinctly to understand that he no longer enjoys that exalted protection which has so materially contributed to his present uncompromising frame of mind, Sultan Abdul Hamid must acquire the conviction without delay that he has nothing to hope from the favour of Germany in case, through his own stubborn resistance to all idea of reform, he should again be the cause of wholesale Christian massacres. It is evident that the astute chiefs of the Macedonian revolutionists reckon upon a renewal of the Bulgarian atrocities to revolt the opinion of Europe against their perpetrators. A few local risings among the Christian population will not improbably bring about barbarous repression which will provoke an outcry against Turkish misrule, and possibly this time force the hand of those Powers who might prefer to keep altogether aloof. At all events, such is believed to be the impression prevailing among the ringleaders of the Macedonian agitation. Already the Balkan Press betrays the profound anxiety entertained as to the outcome of the present effervescence. No fault is found with the present attitude of the Bulgarian authorities whatever it may have been in the past. But it is impossible to lose sight of what may happen in the principality should existing apprehensions prove to be well founded.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphed from Constantinople (March 29):—Advices from Uskub report an encounter at Egri Palanka, near the Turco-Bulgarian frontier, between a small band of Macedonian Bulgarians and Ottoman troops. Some of the band were arrested and the others were killed.

The Sultan yesterday received in audience M. Zinovieff, the Russian Ambassador, and M. Constans, the French Ambassador. The latter thanked his Majesty for the decorations conferred on several members of the French Embassy. It is understood that M. Zinovieff made a fresh allusion to the troubled situation in Macedonia and Albania, and reiterated his recommendations for energetic measures tending to maintain order.

Vienna, March 30 ("Times").—It is reported that in April or May an Italian squadron will again be sent to Albanian waters, and that an Italian bank is to be founded at Skutari for the purpose of furthering commercial intercourse with Albania and Montenegro. This correspondent adds:—According to the "Neues Wiener Tagblatt," at a recent ceremony on the occasion of the Bairam festival at Constantinople the chief of the Pan-Islamic League was received with marked favour by the Sultan. Abdul Hamid now ostentatiously supports the Pan-Islamic movement, as there is a good deal of dissatisfaction in the army in consequence of the severe measures recently taken against high officers and cadets in the military schools. Disturbances are reported from Tripoli and from the south, and it appears that the Sultan counts upon the Pan-Islamic policy for their suppression.

Athens, March 30 (Reuter).—The Macedonians resident in Athens held a meeting to-day and resolved to address to the Powers an urgent appeal for their intervention in Macedonia, "in order to put an end to the situation created by the atrocities committed by Bulgarians in their country."

Constantinople, March 30 (Reuter).—According to consular reports, a greater tendency is being shown at present on the part of the Greek inhabitants of several districts in Macedonia to support the local authorities against the Bulgarians, in the hope of gaining advantages of a politico-religious character. This attitude of the Greeks is considered as rather calculated to aggravate the situation than to calm it. The recent decoration of the Oecumenical Patriarch with the Order of the Medjidieh set in brilliants and other decorations which have been conferred on several Greek prelates are attributed to this policy.

PIONEERING IN QUEENSLAND.

"Solitude and serpents, torrid heat and work galore
Await the folks who love them on Queensland's sunny shore."

So wrote a young man who, with a light heart, a heavy purse, and a grand constitution, came out from England to make a fortune, but instead returned to the land of his birth a year later with a light purse, a heavy heart, and debilitated liver. This yong man's experiences were like those of hundreds of others, but his method of expressing them is different. We city-bred Colonials who resolve to try our fortunes on the land do not generally fare better than people used to the invigorating breezes of green, temperate Old England. Certainly Mrs. F. Summers did not. This lady, who now resides at No. 1, Quay Street, Ultimo, N. S. W., is a native of Sydney, and the mother of five fine children. Her pioneering record in Queensland, and particularly the effect upon her health of the hardships she endured, is very interesting. Writing on November 12, 1901, Mrs. Summers says:—"In 1897 my husband determined to try his luck upon the land. He took a selection near Beenleigh, Queensland. With our three little lads, our goods, and a month's provisions, my husband and I arrived there at sunset I shall never forget my dismay at first sight of our new home—a log shanty roofed with bark, doorless, windowless, with big gohannas and jew-lizards crawling on the floor. No other habitation was insight—nothing but giant trees and scrubby undergrowth. The selection swarmed with snakes, adders, possums, &c. One day on turning down the blankets we discovered a brown snake, four feet long, in the bed. But my worst fright was caused by a possum running over my face in the night. I shrieked, and so did the childr n, while my good man endeavoured to find the matches, which, of course, were mislaid. The terrified 'possum, in its efforts to escape, knocked our crockery off the shelves. At length a light was obtained and the disturber hunted down."

To live for five months in such a spot as this, with a thermometer registering 112° Fahr. in the shade, subsisting meanwhile on corned beef, damper, and black tea, all of which had to be prepared in an old kerosene can, is surely disheartening enough experience for any woman. To one born and brought up in a great city like Sydney such a life must have been simply unendurable, and so Mrs. Summers found it. She continues: "My health began to fail. I suffered continuously from nervous headache, and a disordered condition of the bowels. The latter performed their functions in a very irregular manner, and a period of constipation would be followed by diarrhœa. An eruption appeared upon my face, and I was frequently tortured by neuralgia. My health becoming steadily worse, my husband decided to return to Sydney, where shortly afterwards I underwent an operation for the removal of an internal trouble peculiar to motherhood, which left me in a very feeble condition. The indigestion which I had contracted in Queensland became so severe that I positively dreaded food. The physicians at the Sydney Hospital were powerless to relieve me, and it was thought I had not long to live, when a neighbour recommended Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I took her advice but for the first few days derived no benefit. Soon afterwards, however, I noticed a change for the better, so continued its use, though I cannot remember how many bottles I took, but this I can say: that within six months Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup restored me to a thoroughly healthy condition."

Grander testimony than this it would be hard to find. Mrs. Summers' experiences in Queensland are such as fall to the lot of few women, but countless women have suffered the same tortures as she was called upon to endure—which arise from an infinite variety of causes, many of them traceable and others not. Thousands have found relief in the way that Mrs. Summers found it; and that, too, when all other means had failed.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22n March 1902, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,01,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	219	488	9	716
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	11,29,955	24,87,652	37,915	76,55,522
Total for 11 weeks	12,30,955	27,12,652	41,915	39,85,522
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,116	2,12,433	1,916	3,12,465
Per mile of Ry. do.	213	461	4	678
Total to corresponding date do.	13,33,564	22,71,726	31,399	36,36,689

Increase for the week.....Rs 17,535
Do to date ..... " 3,48,833

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly

THE POSITION IN CHINA.

FROM THE CHINESE POINT OF VIEW.

With the advent of the Chinese New Year it may be of interest to review what Pope on similar occasions calls the "public state of the nation," especially as the return of the Court to Peking, closing one of the most dramatic and eventful chapters in Chinese history, conveniently furnishes conclusions and a starting point. I propose to review the position from the two points of view, the Chinese and the British, which chiefly interest readers of "The Times." In both cases the history which has been made between those first eventful days of June 1900, and the present, when the Manchu Court re-entered the capital 20 months later should, if rightly appreciated and applied, afford in itself reason and foundation for new policies and a new era. There are many who judging from the present temper of the Chinese Government and Court, and from the recently published edicts, consider that for the Celestial Kingdom the day of regeneration and new light has at last dawned: although it is true that this opinion is chiefly derived from inevitably optimistic missionaries and that many competent observers of events still regard the "gift-bearing Greeks" with suspicion born of long experience. For the present we may let the question stand, simply reviewing the evidence on both sides. As for British policy in China, it may safely be said that when the famous protocol was under discussion, the keenest watcher of the political skies looked in vain for any sign of promise; with the Anglo-Japanese alliance, however, comes the hope of something better than the drift and vacillation of past years, if only the Foreign Office and the Government realize that an intelligent appreciation of Chinese affairs is essential to make that alliance permanently useful and effective. If, because of it, Great Britain is content to leave all study of, and initiative in, the Far Eastern question to Japan our position is not likely to be thereby greatly improved.

Setting aside for the present the consideration of the situation as it affects Great Britain, let us examine the position of Chinese affairs from the internal point of view, regarding them not only in the light of known facts, but also of such evidence of public opinion as is to be found in the native Press and the attitude of the provincial officials. Thus regarded, the storm and stress of the past 18 months have undoubtedly left their mark, giving a distinct impetus to the cause of Western education and civilization. While it is undeniable that many intelligent natives honestly believe this civilization to be nothing more than an extreme development of materialism unsuited to the temperament and unnecessary to the well-being of the Chinese race, the fact stands out clearly, nevertheless, that a majority of the governing class and of the people have realized that reform on Western models is essential to the preservation of the Empire, and inevitable. Evidence of this fact, beyond that contained in recent Imperial edicts, is to be seen in the attitude of provincial officials, in the new education movement, and particularly in the marked rapprochement with Japan. This last, having for its avowed object to place China's footsteps in the path which Japan has so successfully followed, is shown not only in the friendly relations between the Mikado and the Son of Heaven, but in the policy of Yuan Shih-kai and the Yang-tsze viceroys and in the widespread and spontaneous sympathy between the two nations. It is a factor in the Far Eastern question of which the importance can hardly be exaggerated; to a great extent its weight and effect have not been realized abroad, since at Peking where international jealousies strike an ever-dominant note, it is naturally minimized by one section of the Manchu party and opposed by that of Yung Lu. Even to a superficial observer, however, the present effects of Japanese influence in China are extremely significant. Nor can the fact be overlooked that the maintenance of our position and prestige as allies of the Japanese, requires the immediate infusion into our diplomatic and Consular relations with them and with the Chinese of much activity and better information. Our Consular service in particular, requires immediate reorganization and new blood, with a view to the introduction of business-like methods and efficiency both of which are at present too often lacking. I propose to refer to this subject later.

The capture of Tientsin and Peking by the allies created an unmistakable and lasting impression on Chinese public opinion. Thanks to a widely circulated and generally progressive native Press, the recent history of the Empire has been brought home to the mass of the people in many provinces, together with a recognition of the rottenness of the administration under which such things became possible and not to the masses only, but to the many cultured and patriotic gentry and literaty, conviction on this point has been vouchsafed. Given the man and the opportunity, the hour for reform, welcome to the people; is ripe, but, in the absence of some Heaven-sent leader, "Young China" despairs of Breaking down the high altars of custom and vested interest. It fails utterly to recognize in the penitent Empress Dowager an apostle of new things.

From the northern campaign other impressions have fixed themselves in the Chinese minds some of which are likely to be of a remarkably permanent nature. Of these the most important is the new conception of Christianity and its results, as conveyed by the troops of Christian nations in Tientsin and Peking.

To the simple-minded Chinese the fact—and it is a fact that the forces of Christian nations, as a whole compared very unfavourable in the matter of common humanity with those of heathen Japan is one which the most eloquent missionary will find it very hard to explain away. As a moral force our religion has certainly suffered in Chinese eyes, a natural result of the bloodthirsty inhumanities committed by the troops of more than one Power, before and after the taking of Peking. The Chinese are not given to discriminate nicely between one Western nation and another; for this reason incidents such as the Russians' shooting of defenceless hulk-coolies in the Pei-ho or the wanton raiding of harmless villages in Chi-li by the Germans are set down to the account of Europeans generally, and to the discredit of our civilization. Is it any wonder that a strong current of friendly feeling for the Japanese should have been the first result of the war?

That the cause of Christianity, in spite of recent conciliatory edicts, will suffer still further in the near future may reasonably be expected. In the first place, the nations chiefly interested in the labours of the missionaries, influenced no doubt by the open construction of Russia and the eagerness of all the Powers, for the completion of the protocol, have come to terms with the Chinese Government leaving the murders of Christians, both missionaries and converts, to a great extent unpunished. The people of Che-kiang, Shan-si, and Ho-nan are well aware that many martyrs lie unavenged, and that blood-stained officials who openly boasted of their share in these misdeeds go free unto this day. The fact is a direct intimation to all concerned that these things may be done, when it shall suit the rulers of the Empire to approve, with relative impunity. Furthermore, native converts in many places have been deliberately held up to the odium of their fellow-countrymen by the imposition on the community of new taxes (on land, salt &c.,) publicly notified as required to meet the indemnities levied for missionary claims. The wind is being sown, under skies that promise fair, and the whirlwind will not be hard to produce.

The Empress Dowager and Yung Lu have returned to power and place; of the former it may now literally be said "l'Empire c'est moi." The future of China, humanly speaking, rests in the hands of this remarkable woman. That she should have been permitted to return to her capital and to resume the reins of Government was perhaps inevitable—there are eleven nations represented in the Diplomatic Body at Peking and united action is impossible—but there can be no question that the action of the Ministers, in cordially welcoming Yung Lu and in permitting the Legation ladies to accept presents from the Empress Dowager, has greatly lowered the prestige of all foreigners in the eyes of the Chinese people. To find the happy medium between severity and adulation should not have too difficult a task. It ought not to have been forgotten that Tung-fuh-siang and Prince Tuan are still a power in the land.

The Empress Dowager controls the situation, a situation simplified, to some extent, by the death of Li Hung-chang, but still retaining most of the elemental factors which brought about the crisis of 1900. Many things at the present moment seem to justify the opinion held by the Diplomatic Body and by many missionaries that the ruler of the Empire has been brought to realize the error of her ways and is determined to introduce reform measures without further delay; but, in spite of certain affecting scenes recorded at the entry into Peking and at the subsequent audience with the Legation ladies, it has not yet been stated that her personal feelings towards foreigners in general have become either affectionate or friendly. The education of the people on Western lines is to be commenced at once; the feet of Chinese girls are no longer to be bound; missionaries are to be encouraged in well-doing; posthumous honours are conferred on advisers of the Throne who were put to death for pro-foreign proclivities. Well and good; but, in the opinion of intelligent and peace-loving natives, the reorganization of the northern army, on a larger scale than before, is an equally interesting fact, nor does the ever-increasing activity of the arsenals escape notice. To the minds of a very larger number of Chinese, the only hope of salvation for the Empire lay in ousting from privilege and power the hopelessly corrupt Manchu gang, placing the Emperor at the head of a thoroughly reformed administration; for these men it is an article of faith that the Manchus in question, thanks to the work of Li, Yung Lu, and others, are bound over, body and soul, to the interests of Russia.

It may be that the lessons of the past two years have had their effect upon the Empress Dowager, and that the advice of men like Liu Kun-yi and Yuan Shih-kai may have led her to adopt the latter's policy and to seek in Japan that educational and other assistance which the Empire needs. After all, H. M. Tzu-Hsi is a woman, and "souvent femme varie." From every province students have been sent of late, some officially and some at private expense, to study the arts of government war, and peace in Japan (some 300 in all), and other indications are not lacking, since Li's death, of a great diminuition of Russian influence at Peking. The situation is undoubtedly complicated and interesting; the immediate future must decide much.

Last, but not least, the late war has entirely altered China's financial position. The heavy indemnity exacted by the Powers, chiefly to meet the exorbitant claims of certain Continental nations, must tax to the utmost the resources of the provincial authorities and bring about, sooner or later, serious changes in their fiscal and administrative policy; without such changes, bankruptcy and repudiation are not matters of time. The expedients adopted up to the present by the leading financial advisers of the Government—viz., the the Yang-tsze Viceroys and Sheng, would be puerile if they were not Chinese. These only reasonable expedient amongst them—namely, the imposition of a general house tax—might go far towards relieving presure if there were any hope either of its being systematically and equitably levied, or of its being paid without a rebellion; but, as a matter of fact, such an innovation is more than the Chinese official left to himself, is capable of carrying into effect. Spasmodic and half-hearted attempts are now being made to introduce this tax in certain wealthy cities, e.g.—Canton, Shanghai, and Wu-chang, but the effort is foredoomed to failure. At Shanghai the authorities have proclaimed their intention of levying a tax of Tls. 7,000 per mensem on rentals, estimated officially at Tls. 50,000.

Increased salt and land taxes are also being levied in an erratic manner and without generally recognized authority; neither from these nor from the additional Customs revenues can China expect to draw the funds required to pay an annual debt of over 42 millions of taels. It is to tariff and treaty revision, therefore, that the Government naturally turns in the hope of relief, and, as usual, all the efforts of Chinese diplomacy are to be directed to obtaining higher taxation of trade, native and foreign, without in any way limiting the time-honoured opportunities and privileges of the mandarinate in the matter of "squeezes" inland. History continues to repeat itself Sheng, surrounded by expectant yet pessimistic commissions, has already commenced negotiations whereof the burden is merely the echo of 30 years' fruitless discussions.

It is impossible to withhold a certain measure of sympathy for the Chinese people of the southern provinces, undeservedly punished in this instance for the misdeeds of the north; it is also impossible to foresee how the financial problems which confront them can be overcome unless systematic reform, under expert foreign advice, is introduced without delay into their fiscal and commercial affairs. In this direction, if Peking stand not in the way, much good may be done by the wise and sympathetic assistance of Japan.—"Times."

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

In a leading article on Russian relations with Great Britain, the "Novosti" says:—In view of the difficulties which England and Japan have placed in the way of Russian attempts to secure a base of action on the shores of the Pacific, Russia must endeavour to open up her way to the Indian Ocean by way of Afghanistan and Beloochistan, even if it should be necessary to destroy the independence of these two countries. It cannot be expected that Russia shall remain for ever in bonds between the Arctic Ocean and hostile States. She ought instead to be as free as the other Powers to fulfil her civilising mission. A nest of brigands such as Afghanistan ought not to be suffered to prevent Russia from penetrating to the Indian Ocean, and from becoming India's immediate neighbour. At any rate the Afghans are not to be feared, for if the English have been able on several occasions to take Cabul, only a few regiments of Cossacks would be needed to conquer Afghanistan and Beloochistan. Russia, indeed, has already done much to live at peace with Great Britain, and English publicists have also been known to advocate an understanding between the two Governments; but the historic prejudices, jealousies, and traditional hatreds have always ended by overriding the counsels of reason; and, instead of trying to reconcile their interests, and to carry out in common accord their work of civilisation in Asia, England and Russia have unceasingly manifested one towards the other their sentiments of distrust, rivalry, and hostility. Even in Europe, Russia sees the exit by the Black Sea closed to her ships of war by England, a matter which is at once inconvenient and humiliating to her. Now, therefore, that she has protected herself by her agreement with France from all possible action on the part of England and Japan in the Far East, Russia ought to consider the question of an outlet to the Indian Ocean for the products of Central Asia, and to convert it into a civilised realm. This will be impossible as long as the shores of the Indian Ocean are closed to Russia by the savage Afghans, for the Siberian Railway and the Chinese ports held by her are not sufficient for the attainment of this end since it would always be possible for others to close those ports.

GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, AND PERSIA.

Commenting on the news of the convention, which has just been concluded between the British and Persian Governments for the construction of a telegraphic line between Kashan and the frontier of Beloochistan, the "Novoe Vremya" declares itself unable to understand how Great Britain has succeeded in obtaining such real advantages as those which the concession in question implies. The negotiations leading up to it, says the paper, were not kept very secret, and, indeed, last year the rumour of them obtained currency in the press. The "Novoe Vremya" recalls to mind how at that time it emphasied the great importance of such an agreement between Great Britain and Persia from the points of view of Russian interests. But it seemed, continues the journal, that the South African war, which was employing all the land forces of Great Britain, would influence the international situation of that country and fetter its liberty of action. It turns out, however, that this peculiar state of things does not in any way prevent British diplomacy from achieving very substantial triumphs, and that the prestige of Great Britain has decidedly and greatly increased in Persia during the past six months, and in the East prestige is everything. In any case, declares the "Novoe Vremya," we have no right to remain passive spectators of British successes in Persia, especially in the northern part of that kingdom. We cannot tolerate them, and if it is too late to oppose them we ought at least to obtain equivalent compensation.

In the "Peterbourgskiya Viedomosti" Prince Uchtomski writes very strongly on the Koweit Question, which he thinks Russia is both weakly and foolishly allowing to drift to the conclusion for which England is steadily striving. The British-Indian Government is laying a cable from Koweit to Fao, a fact which in itself is sufficiently significant of England's ulterior designs, and yet no notice is taken of this procedure by Russian diplomacy. For three-quarters of a century Koweit has been under the direct and sole suzerainty of Turkey, and, as a matter of fact, it was that suzerainty which safeguarded Koweit from the aggressive attentions of the Anglo-Indian pro-consuls. Now the Sheikh El Mobarok has been suborned into selling himself, his territory, and his people to the British, and no serious protest is raised by any of the Great Powers. While England is playing this highhanded role at Koweit, Russia is solemnly warned by the British official Press that she cannot be permitted to obtain a foothold in the Persian Gulf for the development of her trade and commerce. How long is Russia to stand by in her present passive and helpless attitude with regard to the Gulf? The further duration of the existing situation, according to Prince Uchtomski, is impossible.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—APRIL 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col H N V Harrington, I M S, B	Mr H S Jones, B
Mr F E Taylor, B Cov	Mr F W A Prideaux, B
Mr F Hallam, B	Mr C M Hodgson, B
Mr H B Taylor, B	Mr A C Newcombe, B
Mr W F Hamett, B	Mr E W D'E Ashe, M Cov
Mr R Meredith, B	Mr R S Paterson, M
	Mr W B de Winton, M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr A G Cooke, B Cov, 3 mo M C	Mr C H DeMello, B, 2 days extraordinary leave
Mr E L Nile, B, 2 mo M C	Mr C L Bidie, M, 6 mo M C
Mr A B Larkins, B, 2 mo M C	Mr A H Morin, M, 15 days' furl

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr D M Scobie, B	Mr J Brown, M
Mr C H DeMello, B	Mr A H Morin, M
Mr W H Wilson, M	

Valuable Discovery for the hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Ferringdon Road, London, England.

THE SPECIAL BRANCH OF THE INDIA OFFICE.

A correspondent writes to the "Times":—Both in and out of the House of Commons Lord George Hamilton has again and again expressed his conviction that in the development of the industrial resources of India lies the great hope of obviating the entire dependence of the vast bulk of the population upon agriculture, which leaves them destitute of employment in seasons of drought, and consequently drives them to the famine camps for the food they cannot purchase. At a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, over which he presided on Feb. 6 last, his lordship announced the intention of the Indian Government to fulfil what he termed a "bounden duty" by devoting a part of the surplus shown in the budget since introduced to the advancement of India's industries and the development of her non-agricultural resources. The announcement was repeated and emphasised at a more recent meeting of the section by Lord Hardwick, the Under Secretary for India. Yet the month in which these indications were given of the great importance attached by the statesmen responsible to Parliament for the administration of India to her industrial development saw the publication of an opinion communicated to one of the magazines by Sir Lepel Griffin that in no direction has the Indian Government been so short-sighted and remiss as in that of promoting the industrial advancement of the country. "The India Office," wrote this distinguished retired Anglo-Indian official, "has always been and remains obstructive and reactionary and the employment of all English and foreign capital has been obstructed and fettered in every possible way."

Such an indictment is strangely at variance with the tone of the official declarations on the subject to which allusion has been made; yet it must be confessed that a recent decision by the Secretary of State goes far to justify the allegation. The link between the India Office and the commercial public supplied by the "Special Branch" of the Revenue and Statistics Department has been deliberately severed by the decision not to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Sir George Birdwood who for the past 22 years has been in charge of the branch. During that time some thousands of City men and others have visited the branch for information in connection with commercial and business undertakings relating to India, and to quote the words of one trade journal, have never failed to obtain "ready assistance, reliable information, and experience dcounsel." But this channel of authoritative information—the existence of which has stimulated to an extent that cannot be tabulated the flow of British capital to India—has now been closed. The head of one large concern put the case happily when he said the other day that he went to the accustomed place on the library floor for information, and found nothing but sacrilege and desolation. The staff has been dispersed and absorbed, and the rooms have been made over to other officials.

It is true that the duties formerly discharged by the branch connected with theoretical research and practical inquiry have been transferred in recent years to the Imperial Institute and the science and Art Department, and that those of a purely historical character are now in the hands of the Director of Kew Gardens. But corresponding reductions in staff and equipment have been made, and the expenditure which the maintenance of the branch involved was so small as to preclude the possibility that retrenchment has been the basis of its abolition, especially at a time when the Secretary of State is convinced that it is a "bounden duty" to devote increased aid to the encouragement of industrial and commercial enterprise. Neither can it be pleaded that the branch has been nothing more than an expensive toy, for it has fulfilled most useful functions for more than half a century. Its origin dates back to 1847, when Dr. Forbes Boyle, C.B. was appointed Reporter on Indian Products. On his death in 1858 he was succeeded by Dr. John F. Watson, who was also Director of the Indian Museum. During the 22 years of his incumbency many valuable reports on Indian products were prepared and issued, and a number of economic plants were prepared and introduced into India under his advice and guidance. In 1880 Sir George Birdwood succeeded Dr. Watson; but to obviate the friction arising from the independent position the latter had held, the appointment was attached to the Revenue and Statistics Department, of which Sir George became "Special Assistant."

The branch underwent complete organisation, and the technical work requiring space and material not at its command was gradually transferred, as already mentioned, to South Kensington and Kew Gardens. The results of the change have been satisfactory from the standpoint both of efficiency and of economy. But the India Office still has its responsibilities in connection with these technical matters, for they give rise to numerous questions between it and the other departments concerned. Tonnage and precautions for the former authority has hitherto devolved upon the Special Assistant, who has also been the referee of the Secretary of State no less than of the commercial public, on questions connected with Indian products and manufactures and cognate subjects. For the efficient discharge of these functions it has been necessary to collect, classify, and arrange systematically all records and authentic information bearing on Indian economics. Consular and other reports, resolutions of the Indian Administrations, Orders in Council, technical journals, and other sources of knowledge have been examined and laid under contribution to make up the great mass of material now brought together. It has been freely and constantly indented on to supply information, not only to officials and men of business, but also to journalists, authors, and compilers of papers read before learned societies. But so completely has the India Office washed its hands of the branch, that even the raw material of information thus laboriously collected has been refused a place in the archives of the office, although its great value has over and over again been demonstrated. It is not improbable that occasions will arise when more or less heavy outlay will be incurred to obtain information of a technical character which would have lain ready to hand in the now vacant pigeon holes and boxes of the Special Branch. Happily, some, at least, of the work of the branch has been rescued from such unmerited oblivion by the industry and skill which Sir George Birdwood has brought to bear on the preparation, from time to time, of books, pamphlets, and monographs on Indian arts and manufactures, and which have done so much to supply in a permanent form that exact knowledge of economic conditions in India which is essential to the full development of her resources.

Another of the important duties have devolved upon the branch has been the administration of the Indian section of various international and other exhibitions. A complete collection—believed to be the only one in existence—of the official catalogues and papers connected with these exhibitions was among the discarded literary material of the branch, although it was found to be of no small service in consultations which took place relative to the British section of the Paris Exhibition two years ago. But the India Office would now seem to regard such opportunities for bringing Indian products to public notice as of small account to judge from its attitude when its co-operation in the Colonial Exhibition now being held at the Royal Exchange was invited. The utmost indifference was shown, negotiations were dropped, and a rare and memorable opportunity for drawing attention to Indian products and resources in the very heart of the City and thus making the exhibition representative of the whole of the King's dominions beyond the seas was lost. But it is to be presumed that the office has not permanently withdrawn from such exhibitions and it would be interesting to know on what department the mantle of the Special Branch in this respect is to fall. Another duty for which the branch was eminently fitted is opened up by the provision which has it is understood, been made in the Indian Budget for the founding of scholarships tenable in this country by selected Indians for the acquirement of technical training, to be turned to account when they go back to India in the stimulation of industrial enterprise. Recent experience indicates the danger of the aim in view being missed unless safeguarded by rules and regulations, conformity to which should be insured by the supervision of some department of the India Office. The constitution of the Special Branch especially adapted it for such a function, and there is really no other department on which it will fall with equal fitness.

By the constitution of the original appointment in 1847 an exampit was set which has been followed and improved upon by the self-governing colonies whose Agent-General are maintained in London mainly for the purpose of promoting commercial intercourse with the mother country. The commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has of late been reorganised and improved, and the country generally is recognising the need for adapting our commercial policy to the changed conditions brought about by vigorous foreign competition. In India that competition is even more severe than in some other portions of the empire. The trade of Belgium, Austria, and Germany with that country has grown in recent years far greater ratio than that of the United Kingdom; and it has been urged in the Anglo-Indian Press that to counteract this tendency each local administration should appoint a director of commerce, whose duty it should be to promote British trade side by side with the development of Indian resources. Yet, in face of these facts, the Secretary of State, who is never tired of preaching the doctrine of such development with the aid of British capital, has been advised to close up the only satisfactory, prompt, and accessible link between his departments and the capitalists and traders on whom it so largely depends.

The only plea that seems to have been put forward in defence of this inopportune adoption of a retrograde policy is that it will be difficult to find anyone so thoroughly fitted for the appointment as Sir George Birdwood. No doubt that is so, but it supplies a reason for clearer and more definite regulations as to the duties of the branch rather than for allowing any break in the continuity of the system organised and carried out under his master hand. If the abolition was intended to pave the way for the constitution of separate commercial department in conjunction with a scheme of commercial organisation in India on the lines that have been mentioned, the temporary suspension of the work of the Special Branch, though of doubful wisdom, would be understood. But there are no indications of any such intention and we are driven to the conclusion that the significance of the commercial and industrial tendencies of the times is most inadequately realised at the India Office. It is one of those cases mentioned by the "Times" the other day in which we have to educate the "educators." It may be hoped that this process will be brought about by the pressure of public opinion, and there will be a reconsideration of a shortsighted decision, the inconvenience of which is already beginning to make itself felt.

THE SOLDIER'S SERVICE IN INDIA.

The following letter was published in the "Times" of March 29:—

Sir,—Lord Halliburton would, I am sure, desire that the interesting questions he has raised in his letter of March 17 should receive further consideration; and, as in my humble opinion, also it is necessary that they should be thoroughly discussed, I shall venture, with your permission, to state some facts in respect to the present conditions of the soldier's life in India, and to represent the opinions of those who think that the soldier's service might reasonably be longer in that country than it has been in recent years, under normal circumstances.

The main contentions in his letter are that an extension of "colour service in India from 7 to 10 or 12 years" would give us an inferior Army and fill our workhouses with shattered Indian soldiers; that the rate of invaliding rises with great rapidity after six years' service in India that every additional day of colour service increases the difficulty of employment in civil life, "particularly when service is given in India, where idleness becomes ingrained in the soldier;" and finally, that Mr. Brodrick's extension of colour service to eight years is a dangerous concession to India.

Although he adopts it, Lord Halliburton is not originally responsible for the phrase "10 or 12 years' colour service in India," and it is obviously not quite correct for even 12 years' colour service could not give more than 10 years in India. But assuming that a soldier passed 8 or 10 years in India, it is proved that he deteriorates rapidly after the age of 28, supposing he enlists at 18 and goes to India when he is 20? When this question was specially investigated in India a good many years ago there was a strong body of evidence of regimental and medical officers to the effect that the soldier was at his best in that country from about 25 to about 30 years of age, and that deterioration commenced after 30 to 35 years of age. As to the rate of invaliding rising rapidly after six years' service in India, I have not seen the statistics to which reference is made, and the only ones I have at hand show the following averages:—In the period 1877-85, 31 men per 1,000 were annually invalided with under five years' service in India, and 39 per 1,000 with five to ten years' service in India; in the period 1886-95, 49 men per 1,000 were annually invalided with under five years' service in India and 22 per 1,000 with five to ten years' service in India. These figures certainly do not show that the ratio rises rapidly after six years' service, but rather that the men under five years' service are invalided in a higher proportion than the older men. I do not pin my faith on statistics, for we know that these have to be estimated along with various conditions, but upon the reasonable inference, drawn from all practical experience, that young uncolonialised men are more prone to diseases than men of more mature age.

In 1877, when short service began to affect the British Army in India, the percentage of men under 25 years of age was 33, and 56 per cent were under five years service in India. In 1895 the percentage of men under 25 years of ag was 55 and 84 per cent. were under five years service in India. In 1889 the War Office said that a tour of seven years' Indian service should be obtained from every man, but the average service in India, before the war in South Africa introduced abnormal conditions was not more, if I remember rightly, than about 5 4-12 years, which was the period the War Office actuaries had calculated some years before as the average duration of soldiers service in India. No one will contest the fact that the British Army in India is composed of excellent material. On the other hand, can it be contended that the Army has not become in a marked degree more youthful in recent years, remembering also that the real age of the soldier is often less than his official age?

The conditions of the soldier's life in India have greatly changed for the better. His barracks are improved, he is clothed more rationally, and he is fed on a more liberal scale. A water-supply in nearly every cantonment has been instituted, and many other sanitary measures have been carried out, while if the recent application of electricity to punkah pulling and lighting in barracks is developed, the discomfort of the hot weather will be largely discounted. The young soldiers are sent to the hills, and more than a third of the Army is always stationed in the hills during the hot weather. If soldiers stationed in the plains could only be persuaded to dine after sunset in the hot weather, and not to drink beer till then, I believe a large amount of disease would disappear. But it is not only material improvement which has taken place. The spread of the temperance movement and the establishment of soldiers' institutes have largely contributed to the improvement of the soldier's condition. A century ago the annual mortality was 84 per 1,000; it is now 16 per 1,000.

In the increasing struggle for existence, and in the competition in the labour market, the question of the civil employment of soldiers after they pass to the Reserve will always remain a difficulty, but I should doubt if the lengthening of the service of a proportion of the Army by one year will affect the position, bearing in mind that under the proposed terms a proportion of the men will enlist for three years only, and then will return to civil life. The extended employment of Reserve soldiers in the State, and the increased organisation of agencies for finding men other employment, will minimise, but can never entirely overcome, the difficulty, although with the longer-service men much can be done by instruction in trades during their Army service.

I doubt whether regimental commanding officers, company, squadron, and battery commanders will endorse the statement that in India "idleness becomes ingrained in the soldier," especially in these days when the number of barrack servants has been reduced, and every effort is being made that even cooking shall be done by the men themselves, where this is in any way feasible. In the hot weather a commanding officer must necessarily relax drills, exercises, and manœuvres, but as the training goes on and in the cold season a great deal of drill, marching, manœuvring, and camping is done, the facilities for manœuvres both in the plains and in the hills, being taken advantage of in small and large concentrations of troops. Those who have watched the arrival of a battalion in India, and its departure from that country, well know how great the improvement is in all ranks.

I have always been a supporter of short service; but more than 30 years ago I put forward opinion that the application of short service for the larger proportion of soldiers was quite compatible with a system of enlistment which would give us a certain number of men of longer service, especially in India; and I am convinced that so far from the extension of colour service to eight years (side by side with the three years enlistment) being "a dangerous concession to India," it is one of the wisest measures which could have been introduced. If this measure has the effect of somewhat postponing the age at which young men are sent to India, if it diminishes the youthfulness of the Army in that country and gives a somewhat longer Indian service, then I venture to think that the operation of the new terms of enlistment will be in the highest degree beneficial both to the individual soldier and to the Empire.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN COLLEN.

The "Pioneer" publishes a letter from Miss Bailey, Lady Superintendent, Girls, High School, Allahabad. Miss Bailey, denies several of the allegations which have been made in reference to the incident referred to a few days ago in its columns. In particular, whereas Mrs. Walsh, the parent of the girl, understood that the native man servant "arrived with a rope, and, as ordered by Miss Bailey, tied Dorothy down," Miss Bailey says the servant was not called in to tie the girl down. "He certainly brought the rope and secured one end of it to the desk, then he was told to retire, which he immediately did." This unquestionably does a way with one of the most unpleasant features of the affair, and the comission of the Committee to correct definitely the version Mrs. Walsh had received of this aspect of the incident becomes all the more extraordinary. In other respects Miss Bailey's letter is less conclusive. She writes: "No one out side of the room in which her class was caught, and in which she happened to be at the time, was called in to witness the punishment. The children in the room were certainly told to stop their work and approach to hear why it was necessary to punish the child. It was for me and not for the child to decide whether the punishment for an offence committed in public should be administered before those in whose presence it was committed or in private." Nobody is likely to question the propriety of explaining to the school why it was necessary to administer exemplary punishment to the culprit; but the propriety of inflicting the particular punishment selected before all who were present is quite a different matter, especially if it be true that boys of thirteen were in the room, a point on which Miss Bailey is silent.

UNREST IN ARABIA.

It is strange how seldom our attention is directed to Arabia. Here is a region of Asia, larger than India proper, the largest peninsular projection indeed of any continent, which has begotten the greatest of all rivals to our creed, and lies along the main highway of our hemisphere; but hardly once a year does an event within its boundaries receive more than passing mention in our journals. Nevertheless, changes seem to be taking place behind its border ranges which may not be without importance to ourselves, and the latest item of news that has filtered through to the coast has such possible bearing on the Near Eastern question, that it may well detain us longer than usual. A telegraphic agency, credited in this instance by residents on the Persian Gulf, reports that Riadh has been seized by a member of its subjugated Wahabite Dynasty who has been a refugee on Ottoman territory, and is being held against the Shammar Emir of Hail, with the enthusiastic support of the great tribes of High Nejd, the Ateiba, and Meteyr. This seizure, if confirmed and maintained, will have for certain one very important result—the revival throughout the oasis of Central and Eastern Arabia of the dangerous fanatical Wahabism, which has been suppressed for a generation under the Beduin dynasty of Hail. This is the spirit which swept the peninsula from Kerbela to Jiddah at the close of the 18th century, and could sweep it again; and it will be a serious factor in the Near Eastern question of the immediate future, if, as certain indications go to suggest, the Ottoman Empire is no longer hostile to such a revival, but is disposed to identify its own Pan-Islamic policy with it. Riadh is the successor of the Wahabite capital, Dereyiyah, taken and destroyed by Ibrahim Pasha in 1818. Only three Europeans, all of British nationality, have described it as first hand. Captain Sadlier passed through it openly, but at full speed, on a mission from the East India Company in 1819, while Ibrahim's tolerant power was still able to protect him; Gifford Palgrave, enabled by his congenial affinities to assume successfully the disguise of a Moslem Syrian doctor, spent nearly two months in it in 1863; and two years later the British Resident on the Gulf, Lewis Pelly, rode up thither with Dr. Colville, Lieutenant Dawes, and a retinue from Koweyt, and stayed three days in very close seclusion, to transact political business with the Emir. There were five European doctors with the Egyptian expedition, some of whom may have preceded Sadlier in Riadh, but no European has succeeded Pelly. For nearly forty years Riadh has been a sealed city. Even the German, Eduard Nolde who was the last European to reach any part of Nejd, came not nearer than 40 miles' distance in 1893. With such very scanty information at first hand—indeed with no information at all for nearly a decade—no one can pretend to know in detail what has passed in

THE FOCUS OF WAHABISM.

In their broad outlines, however, events, since Pelly's visit may be summarized thus. The Wahabism of Southern Nejd never recovered from the blow inflicted by Ibrahim; and the decline in the fervour and cohesion of its secretaries noticed by Palgrave, continued till little, except the centre retained any, heat. In the early seventies the Wahabite province on the Gulf was occupied very easily by the Turks; Kasim the low-lying central district of the peninsula which contains the largest inland towns, Aneiza and Bereida asserted a virtual independence in order to free its commerce from the isolation in which out-and-out Wahabism kept Arabia, and thereby made a screen behind which a more formidable rival to the power in Riadh could safely establish itself. This was the pure Beduin rule of the Sheikhs of the great Shammar tribe, the noblest of the desert men, whose principal oasis, Hail, the Egyptians had not armed. Sheikh Telfal had already, ere 1870, made himself for all practical purposes independent Emir of the northern half of habitable Central Arabia, gaining gathered treasure and a force of trained desert fighters into Hail. He was succeeded, after the short reign of Metaab by the greatest Arab of the century, Mohammed Ibn Rashid. The tale of the man's consolidation of the power to which he had waded in the blood of his kin of his alliance with the Emir of Riadh, converted gradually to dominion over him, of his wars with Kasim, ending in the complete subjugation of the great towns, of his diversion of the Pilgrim route from Riadh to Hail and consequent access of treasure and influence, of his great castles and armaments in the latter town, has been told from time to time by Europeans who penetrated to his capital. The last resistance of Central and Southern Nejd was broken in a war begun in 1891, and concluded early in 1893; and thereafter, till his death in 1897, Mohammed was absolute lord of all inland Arabia.

This victory of Hail over Riadh was not merely that of one oasis or one desert chieftain over another, but of one of the two elements in the Arabian population distinct from the other in spirit and policy. Hail is a centre of Beduin Arabian, Riadh of oasis Arabian. The latter is the fanatical element, jealous of all outside itself, religiously minded, brooding, and dangerous. "Canker weed-beds," Doughty, who had suffered many things of them, called the souls of all the oasis folk that are not dominated by Beduins. It was in such soil that Wahabism was first planted by an Arab of Lower Chaldæa, and in the group of oasis radiating round Deregi-ysh-Riadh to Hootah on the south and Shakra on the north that it was fostered and made a terrible power more than a hundred years ago, recalling to Europe the scourge that came out of the Western Arabian oasis in the seventh century. Wahabism is probably

NOT AN ESOTERIC SECTARIAN CREED.

It is merely a re-enunciation of the first and purest deistic principle in Islam, not differing essentially, according to two great authorities, Guarmani and Halevy, from the tenets of widespread and well-known Shafei School of Moslems. While it stripped away later accretions and, at first, all honour of men, even of the Meccan Prophet, from Islam, it grafted on to it certain ascetic observances which are not peculiar to that religion, but have been the expression of a particularist spirit in all religions. Excess of devotion and sumptuary restriction on all luxuries (whereof fine raiment, tobacco, and coffee are the chief in Arabia) are common outcomes of a natural and universal instinct of man to distinguish himself in the sight of God. In all ages he seems to doubt the reality of a Divine Providence extended to him in common with all his fellowmen, and to labour if by some peculiarity of observance he may haply focus vague omnivision on a more limited area. These deistic revivals, with ascetic symptoms, are recurring phenomena in the history of Islam. Their immediate cause is generally such proof that the eye of Allah is turned away as is supplied by a Ghaur occupation of a Moslem land. In our own time we have seen Sudanese Mahdism follow a European occupation of Egypt; Senusism is an earlier product of Napoleonic invasion of the Nile Valley and the Westernizing policy of the Khedivate; and Wahabism still earlier resulted from the falling of Islam before the Ghaur, after its great achievements in the 17th century in the Balkan Peninsula and in India. Of these movements the latest is dead; the second is full of vigour, but is not at present militant; the earliest is still a latent force of incalculable possibilities.

THE BEDUIN'S MIND.

however, lacks the depth and the solidity of the mind of the oasis Arab. He can be roused to windy bursts of fanaticism, but he will not continue in them. Spiritual zealotry, or, indeed, strong religious emotion of any kind, is foreign to his nature and asceticism is too much a matter of his everyday necessity to seem a religious exercise or a work of justification. Beduins, therefore, may throw in their lot with Wahabism, and have so known it for what it can give them or what it can take from them; but no true Beduin is probably at heart a true Wahabi. When the men of the desert get the upper hand, a policy of fanatical exclusive intolerance gives way to one of comparatively liberal indifferentism. The Semitic God is once more a Father, stern but human, and his children take life as it comes.

HAIL

is situated in a small oasis, but, lying far from other and larger oasis on the bleak granitic upland of Jebel Shammar, and near the southern edge of a vast unreliveed steppe which is habitable only by nomadic folk, it is not a centre of settled Arabs so much as a gathering point and place of short repose for wandering Arabs. Its Emirs and chief men have spent habitually less than three months of the year within its walls. The rest is passed under the black tents or the sky. Its permanent population is probably barely 10,000 but it is a rendezvous for nearly all times that number of nomads. Upon this community the Emirs of Riadh forced Wahabism, and maintained its profession and practice long enough to cause it to sink somewhat into the spirit of the people; and since the Beduin dynas

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

It is very true, no doubt, as the Prince of Wales suggested the other week, that the State is not too generous in its support of science, but there are many items in the nation's scientific expenditure which the average taxpayer little suspects. How many people know, for instance, that the British Government publishes an almanac—two almanacs, in fact, one of them the costliest in the world! The cost of the almanacs does not figure in the national accounts under the head of science, but their nature is nothing if not scientific. Every year in the Naval Estimates presented to Parliament is an item something like this: "Nautical Almanac—salaries and wages, £4,000"; and all the year round, in a little room off Holborn, thirteen men are always working on the wonderful book which guides the sailor on the sea and points the way for travellers and navigators all over the world.

The last place Nansen called at before leaving London for the North Pole was at the Nautical Almanac Office, and it was the Nautical Almanac which was found with Livingstone's Bible on the explorer's death. The Bible and the Almanac were the last two books in Livingstone's possession, the two things he had not let go when forced to reduce his baggage. With the Almanac in his possession the man who understands it can never be lost. It is the guide which tells the traveller exactly where he is: the key which points the sailor to the nearest port. It shows in one or other of its three thousand columns the position of the moon at every hour of the year, and the place where the sun will be on every noonday. It tells the sailor where certain stars will be on certain days, sixteen stars being dealt with in this way on every day of the year, and four hundred on every tenth day.

No other almanac in existence involves such enormous preparation. Roughly, though it is issued only once a year, costs £120 a week. The calculations showing the position of the moon at every hour of the year involve the writing and reckoning of a million and a half of figures, only the bare results of which—though these fill 120 pages—are printed. The moon calculations take up the time of a man for a whole year, and every figure set down must be checked and read over twice. The preparation of a small map in a recent issue, showing the route along which an eclipse of the sun would be visible next year, involved a calculation of more than forty thousand figures, a mistake in any one of which might bring disaster. The bound manuscript of such a volume, as can be easily imagined, is as bulky as the London Post Office Directory—and much more up-to-date. Parts of the Nautical Almanac are already finished for 1910!

There is no book in the world, perhaps, in which a mistake might be fraught with consequences more serious than in the Nautical Almanac. There have been mistakes. Once the breaking of an "E" in the type, so that the "E" looked like an "F," made Sunday appear to be on January 5 instead of January 6, and many ships no doubt kept Sunday that week on a day which was really Monday. But it was not a disastrous error, and it was the purest mechanical accident. A mistake of another kind, it is quite conceivable, might lead to the loss of a ship. But it is the boast of the Nautical Almanac that mistakes are as hard to find in its pages as five-pound notes, and the men who make it know so thoroughly what they are about that when the stars shine brightly they can tell the time to a minute in the sky.

The almanac is published by the Admiralty for use in the Royal Navy, but it is the Bible of most British ships, and most other nations have a similar work of their own. That of France is the oldest, having been published every year since 1679. The British almanac is a hundred years younger, but is not less indispensable on the high seas for its youth. The second of the official almanacs is a mere infant in comparison. It owes its origin to an incident in one of the Egyptian Campaigns, when the army was suddenly startled by a total eclipse of the sun for which the troops were not prepared, and to prevent the possibility of another such surprise, which, it is obvious, might have had grave consequences, the War Office decided to have an almanac regularly produced. It is Pall Mall's own, and is the work of the Nautical Almanac office.

The soldiers' and sailors' almanacs are not, of course, the only examples of the State as publisher. We speak often as though Socialism were a dream of the poets, a thousand years removed from the political life of England; yet the British Government not only makes guns and money, carries letters, and runs picture galleries, libraries, museums, and school, but publishes books and newspapers as well. The Government Press is always running, and when it is not printing Blue-books, official despatches, Parliamentary Bills, or new Acts of Parliament, it is giving to the world one or other of the weekly, monthly, or other periodical journals through which the King's Minister communicates with the nation. It was the State, in spite of its meanness to science, which published the most extensive scientific work on record—the results of the Challenger Expedition—and it is the State, too, which holds the record in the newspaper world, for the Government is the oldest newspaper proprietor in the kingdom.

The face of Africa is changing indeed. Is there written anywhere in the story of the world a more astonishing transformation than that which has come about in Africa in the lifetime of one man? How many men have come and gone, how many reputations have been made and lost, how many armies have triumphed and perished, how many governments have risen and fallen, how many sovereign states have grown to power and disappeared again since the first gleam of light shone on the Dark Continent, hardly farther back in history it seems than yesterday? Every week the Africa before the war becomes the more unthinkable. There have not been three years perhaps in our generation in which so much of the past has been blotted out of thought. Where are the public men of the Transvaal whose names appear in the reference books of only last year but one?

The lions of the Boer Republics, the men whose names were chapters in South African history, have passed before our eyes, and we have grown used to thinking of the Transvaal without Oom Paul—without the faithful woman who will make his coffee and fill his pipe no more; without Joubert, who was spared the long tragedy which was but beginning when he died; without Cronje, whose last memory of South Africa is of Paardeberg—and the names which were foremost yesterday seem as far back to-day as Livingstone's or Sir Bartle Frere's or Sir George Colley's. Africa has long been conceivable, too, without its native kings—without Cetewayo, Lobengula, Dinizulu, Prempeh, Mwanga. Their names belong to the Africa of the past—the Africa of Rorke's Drift and Isandhlwana and Majuba, rather than to the Africa of Kimberley and Ladysmith and Mafeking, and it is easy not to think of them. But how can we think of South Africa without Mr. Rhodes?

All the old similes come to mind. As well think of Egypt without the Sphinx, of Hamlet without the Prince—of the Cape without Table Mountain, as of Africa without Mr. Rhodes, who went there to "fill a grave," and stayed to find an empire. The great changes of this world come with almost lightning quickness. Who, on the 13th of January last year, could have imagined the world without Queen Victoria, who lay in her coffin at Osborne three days after? Who, on the 5th of September last year, could have thought of America without Mr. McKinley, who lay dying the next day at Buffalo? Who, if he had been asked in the last year of the nineteenth century, who would be the two heads of the English-speaking race in the first year of the twentieth, would have said "King Edward and Theodore Roosevelt"? And who have dreamed three years ago of a South Africa which would know neither Paul Kruger nor Cecil Rhodes? Time is, indeed, the greatest of all magicians.

Mr. Rhodes, who was young in years as well as in hopes, was old enough to remember a British Government declaring to the world that all England wanted in Africa was a coaling station, and he lived to see the British flag at both ends of the continent with an empire between them which the whole of the United States could not contain. The rulers and kingdoms of Northern Africa have disappeared, and even Zubeer Pasha, the tyrant ruler of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, wears a frock-coat in Cairo to-day, with something akin to respect for British guns, and nothing to do but remember the glory of the past. Zubehr, somebody has said, was the most magnificent slave-dealer the nineteenth century produced. Forty years ago he was dealing in ivory and human beings in the Bahr-el-Ghazal with agents at Khartoum and Cairo. He was the most powerful man in the vast Soudan, with a court to worship him and a throne of gold to sit on.

Algeria, Tunis, Dahomey—what thrilling pages the names stand for in history. A king struck an Ambassador, and Dahomey disappeared from the list of self-governing States. With such excesses, often with incredible nations disappeared in Africa. Three times within the last few years has an African State lost its sovereign powers. Madagascar and the Boer Republics have ceased to be. Whatever the future may have in store it will never be possible to forget the name who lies in the Matoppo Hills.

"BEAUTY AND HYGIENE."—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Neville, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Washing.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and trade-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

Proved by experience.

Three-quarters of a century before the Public and constantly growing in appreciation

van Houten's PURE SOLUBLE Cocoa

is to-day The Standard Cocoa of the World. Exquisite in flavor, highly nourishing and refreshing, experience proves it to be

The Best of all Cocoas.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—TREZTEKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & C°, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & C°, Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLEMENTI & C°, Valence (Drôme), France.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT. INVALUABLE IN ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER.

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a Disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED what would otherwise have been A SERIOUS ILLNESS.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' 'DARTRING' BRAND

Natural Toilet Preparations.

THE 'Dartring' BRAND appears upon all the original genuine 'Lanoline' Preparations.

'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun.

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY:

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED.

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEER."

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurances Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	9	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	6	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being that free of Premium before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of and "colaroble or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its **energizing effects** are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

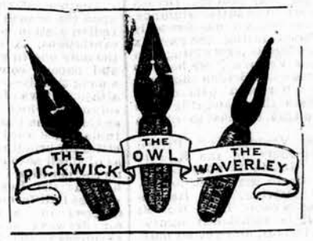
HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE BOON'S AND BLESSINGS.

BEWARE OF THE PARTY OFFERING IMITATIONS.



"The Waverely Pen is a Treasure."
Standard

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

Sold by all Stationers.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN CAMERON LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH

D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times,* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

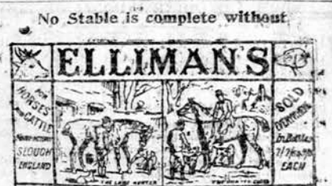
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

NOTICES.

No Stable is complete without

ELLIMANS



EMBROCATION

NOTICE.

THE ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK.

HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE.

A BAD UNSOUND HORSE.

170 Pages Illustrated.

Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.

By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.

Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's ,, Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's ,, Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's ,, Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's ,, Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's ,, Corns when Painful,
Elliman's ,, Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's ,, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.
Elliman's
Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

TAKE LINSEED COMPOUND TRADE MARK

Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS ASTHMA & BRONCHITIS

OF ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN & THE COLONIES

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS.
FOR INDIGESTION & ITS EVILS, SICK HEADACHES, BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS & AN AGREEABLE APERIENT.

KAY'S TIC PILLS
CURE FACEACHE & NEURALGIA
VERY SERVICEABLE IN NERVE COMPLAINTS.
AVOID IMITATIONS.

COAGULINE
TRANSPARENT CEMENT, FOR ALL BROKEN ARTICLES.
MANUFACTURED AT EXPORT ENGLAND

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

TRADE MARK

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularties

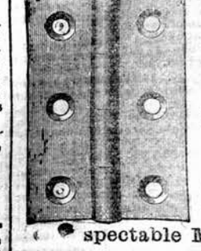
superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.

Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

Proprietor:—
MARTIN Pharm Chemist SOUTHAMPTON ENG

GOLD & CO.'S

TRADE MARK



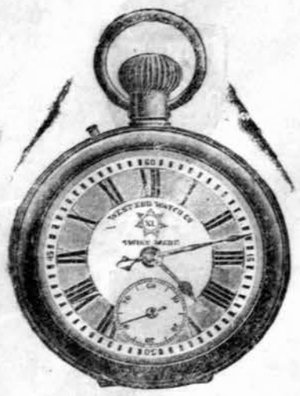
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

YET ANOTHER CHEAP WATCH

Made on the Roskopf System.
Guaranteed for One Year.



19‴ size watch.

HAVING all the merits of the best watches, made on the same principle ever produced by any maker, while, owing to the improvements introduced into the going train, we obtain better results in the time-keeping than is usually the case with watches made on the same principle.

This watch is called **THE EXCEL**, is made in 2 sizes, 19‴ size (as illustrated,) and 21‴ size larger.

With or without a second hand, and we sell it :

IN OPEN FACE
NICKEL SILVER CASE,
at Rs. 12.

(Including box, spare spring and glass.)

To the purchaser of 3 watches in a lot, we allow a reduction of 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 10 per cent.

OBTAINABLE DIRECT FROM OUR OFFICES, OR FROM ALL DEALERS IN THE BAZAR.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road. CALCUTTA, 11, Dalhousie Square.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES ! !

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To

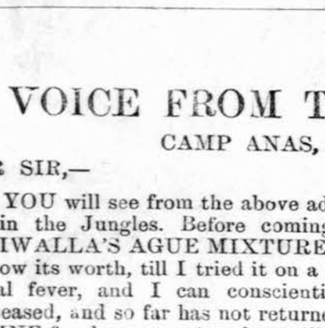
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c , or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

S. & H. HARRIS'

SADDLE SOAP.



Sold by all Saddlers and Store-Keepers

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS,** and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POTT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark which appear on each genuine bottle.

Thomas Wilkinson

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

IS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.

Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon :—
"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

By Royal Warrant To H. M. The King.

The . . **Remington Typewriter.**

. . *Never Fails* . .
and
Never Grows Weary.

It is always adequate to the urgent demands of the most rapid operator.

Price List and full particulars upon application to

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 100, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,
Or to WARDEN & CO., Bombay. 15

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

LEMCO

The Genuine Liebig Company's Extract,

Is the most concentrated meat essence made. Invaluable in Kitchen, Sick Room, and Hospital, and on the Battle Field.

The only Meat Extract ever connected with JUSTUS VON LIEBIG.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

A. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents :—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S

No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC.
The STRONGEST DISINFECTANT KNOWN.

15% CARBOLIC POWDER.
A Safe, Cheap and Effective Preparation.

Awarded 100 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE

Annihilates Pain in 5 Minutes.

ANTISEPTIC, DISINFECTANT, HARMLESS.

CURES PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDE, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, STIFF JOINTS and BACK-ACHE.

It penetrates and soothes the pain of Head-ache, cools the burning forehead, and in Neuralgia acts as if by magic.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE heals cracks, ulcers wounds, running sores, sprains, and cools and cures all cuts and hurts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

SOLE AGENTS,

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into an **ideal food for infants and invalids**; and **IT ASSURES THE DIGESTION OF THE MILK BY THE INFANT.** The character of cow's milk is so changed by the addition of Mellin's Food that the preparation is adapted for use from birth. By the use of Mellin's Food, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants in India and the East generally, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, the various wasting diseases, have been largely decreased.

Send to any of the Agents mentioned below for book of pictures and testimonials.

MELLIN'S FOOD for a light, sustaining and highly nutritious diet, adapted for the use of all.

Samples and Pamphlet on the Care of Infants in India, from the following Wholesale Agents—**BOMBAY**—LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO. **CALCUTTA**—MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO. **COCANADA**—HALL, WILSON & CO. **KURRACHEE**—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO. **MADRAS**—OAKES & CO., LTD. **RANGOON**—LATHAM, BLACK & CO.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

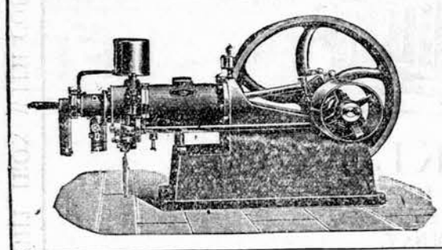
Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

OIL ENGINES.

Simple. Reliable. Economical.



Suitable for all Driving purposes and specially constructed

for the Eastern Market.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Full Particulars on application to

C. F. WILSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS,
Aberdeen, SCOTLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. O. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with a Fac-simile Signature, and the Sole Address of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

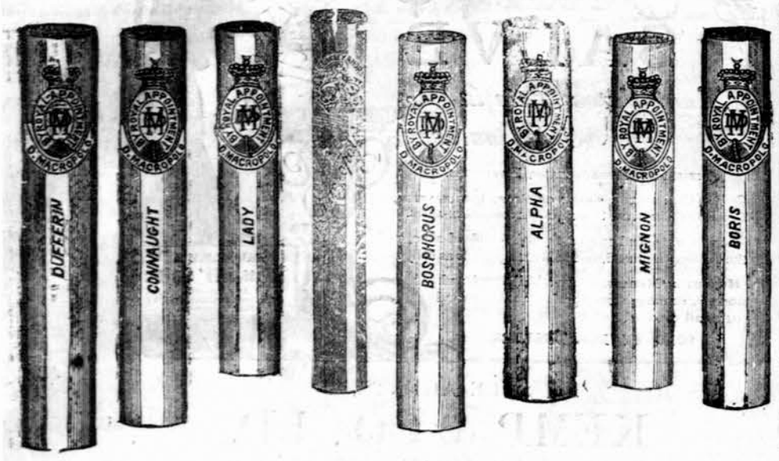
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

ANSAR HARFORD & CO., LIMITED 210 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SMOKE
D. MACROPOLO'S
CIGARETTES
THE FRESHEST AND BEST IN INDIA



Dufferin	in tins of 50	...	per 100	...	Rs.	5 0
Connaught	do. 100	...	do.	...	„	4 0
Lady	do. 100	...	do.	...	„	3 0
Queen Alexandra	do. 50	...	do.	...	„	3 0
Bosphorus	do. 100	...	do.	...	„	3 8
Alpha	do. 100	...	do.	...	„	2 12
Mignon	do. 100	...	do.	...	„	2 0
Boris	do. 100	...	do.	...	„	2 4

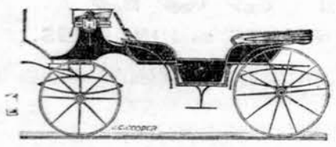
Send for Illustrated Price List to

D. MACROPOLO & CO.
BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

FORT COACH FACTORY,
MODY BAY, FRERE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MR. PESTONJEE B. PRESS .....Proprietor.



NEW CARRIAGES.—Latest Fashionable designs carefully and elegantly turned out. All up-to-date improvements adopted and developed.

RUBBER TYRES and large Stock of best Varnishes always on hand.

FOR SALE.—An elegant new Vis-a-Vis, built entirely at the Fort Coach Factory, after all the latest improvements, (without doors) on Composite Cee and Elliptic Springs and coupé's patent, richest quality Steel, Dished Tension, Rubber tyred wheels.

PRICE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD

KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HALL MARKED SILVER PRIZE CUPS, CHALLENGE SHIELDS AND BOWL

No. 1201.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½ inches, Rs. 57.

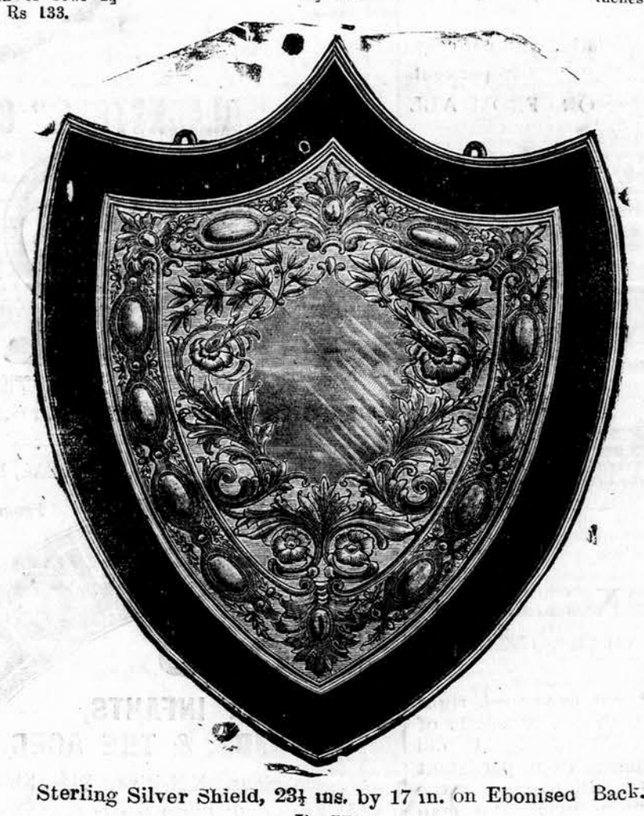
No. 1203.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs 133.

No 1209.
Hall Marked Challenge Cup, height 17 inches, Rs. 600.

No. 1205.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 112.

No. 1202.
Prize Cup, height with pl 11½ inches, Rs. 100

No. 1206.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of bowl 8 inches, Rs. 202.



Sterling Silver Shield, 23¼ ins. by 17 in. on Ebonised Back.
Rs 550.

Designs for Special Shields sent on application.

No. 1207.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 12½ inches, width of bowl 10 inches Rs. 413.

No 1210.
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 9 ins., Rs. 450.

No. 1212.
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 12 inches, Rs. 450.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

WROUGHT IRON WITH COPPER !

LAMP WARE-HOUSE, 69 ESPLANADE ROAD.

MANUFACTURIES IN VIENNA (Austria) MORAVIA, MILANO, ETC.,
BRANCHES AT EVERY PRINCIPAL PLACE IN EUROPE!
PURVEYOR TO THE COURTS OF AUSTRIA, ITALY,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, &c.

STROM AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS

OF LATEST STYLE and SUPERB FINISH.

AT EXCEPTIONAL CHEAP PRICES.

FOR THE CAMP SEASON:

SPECIAL HURRICANE LANTERNS and LAMPS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS ON VIEW!

No. 8715—Rs. 27-10. (NOT WINDPROOF.)

FOR BIRTH-DAY and WEDDING-PRESENTS a select Assortment of Electro-plated Ware, Majolica and Glassware, Tea-Kettles, &c.

Illustrated Price List to all MOFUSSIL BUYERS on Application.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

For Nervous Exhaustion,

CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate
OF LIME

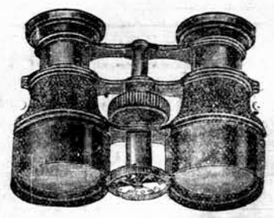
The modern restoration of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP
(CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE
(CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES
(CHAPOTEAUT)
8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

CELEBRATED.
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4-⅞ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.